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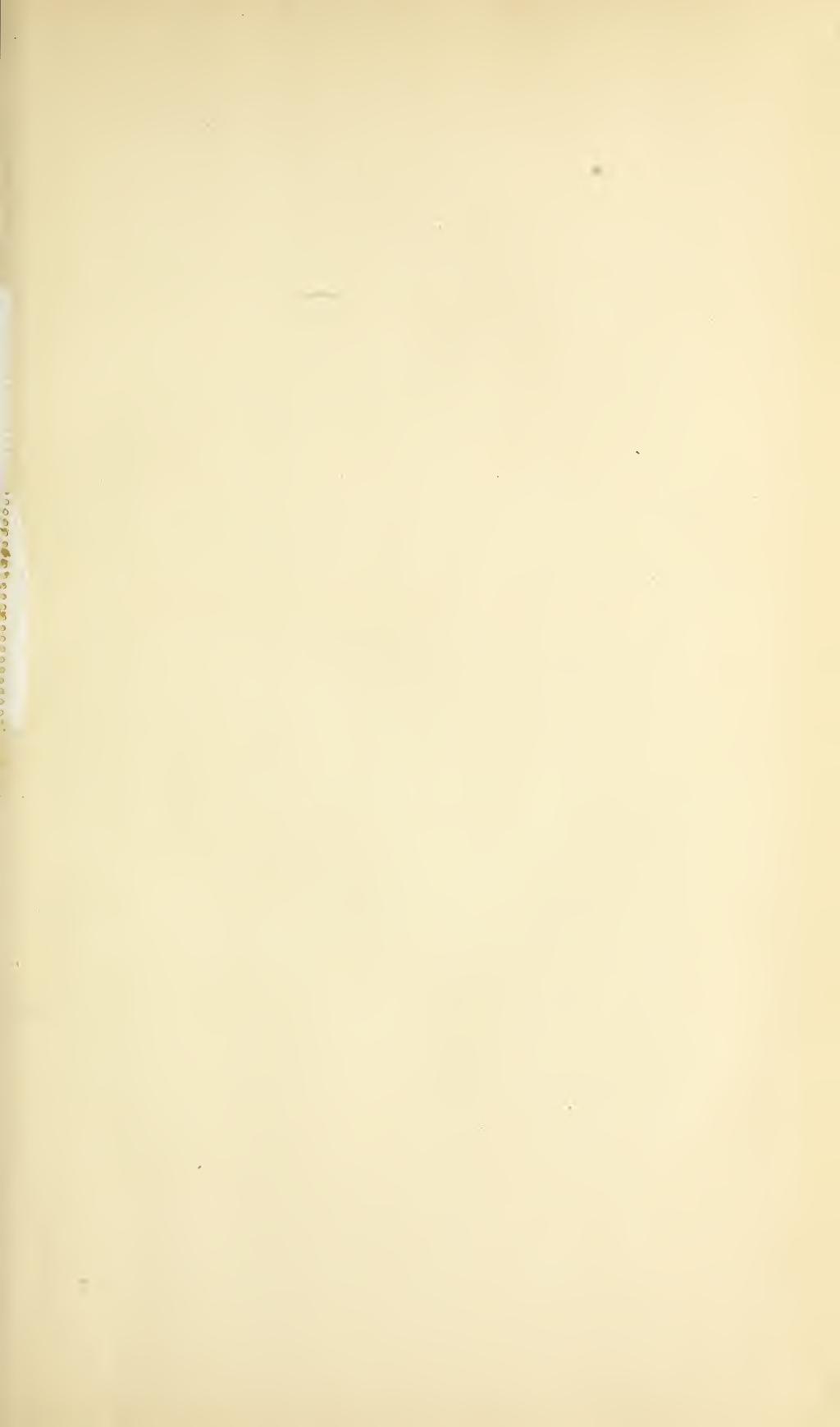
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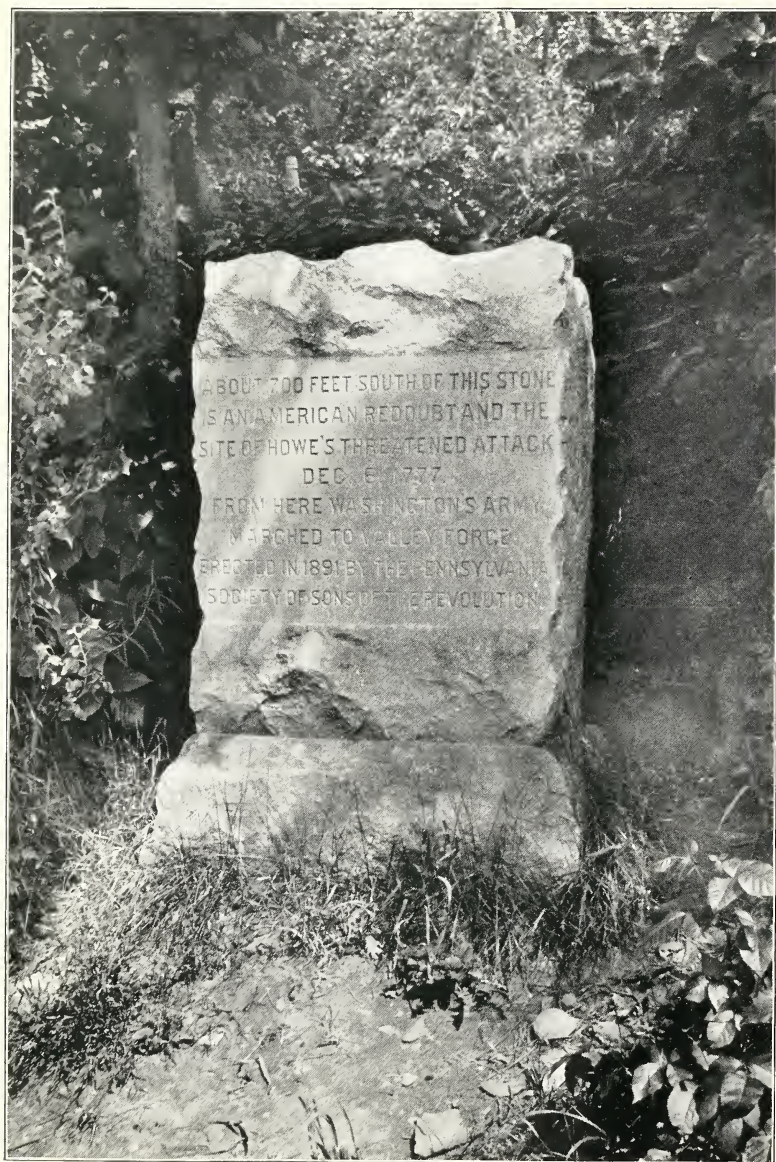


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MEMORIAL AT FORT WASHINGTON,  
WHITEMARSH, PENNSYLVANIA.



Ergi Monumentum ære Perennius

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# ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

## Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

1900-1901



PHILADELPHIA

1901

EDITED BY  
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Secretary  
AND  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.  
JULY 4, 1901.

PRESS OF  
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY  
LANCASTER, PA.

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## Object of the Society.

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T being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National Holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived: therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval, and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

# Pennsylvania Society.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

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## FOUNDERS.

OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSHELL.

GEORGE HORACE BURGIN.

HERMAN BURGIN.

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

\* ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, JR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

\* ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.

WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

# Board of Managers,

1901-1902.

---

## OFFICERS.

### *President.*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

### *First Vice-President.*

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

### *Second Vice-President.*

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

### *Secretary.*

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,  
Lock Box 713, Philadelphia.

### *Treasurer.*

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

### *Registrar.*

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

### *Historian.*

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

### *Chaplain.*

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

---

## MANAGERS.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

1901-1902.

---

DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

FREDERICK PRIME.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

---

ALTERNATES.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

TATTNALL PAULDING.

WALTER GEORGE SMITH.

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON.



## Standing Committees.



### EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, Chairman Board of Managers.

### ON APPLICATIONS.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, Chairman.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

### ON EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D., Chairman.

RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.

GEORGE HOWARD EARLE.

THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

JOHN EYERMAN.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

WILLIAM JAMES LATTA.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.

CALEB JONES MILNE.

HON. EDWARD DE VEAUX MORRELL.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary.

### ON MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman.

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

FRANK WILLING LEACH.

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

**ON PRIZES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

**ON FLAGS.**

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., Chairman.

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

**ON ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.**

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, Chairman.

**ON LECTURES.**

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, Chairman.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

**ON CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.**

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

**ON COLOR GUARD.**

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

**REPRESENTATIVES TO THE VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL PARK  
ASSOCIATION.**

RICHMOND LEGH JONES, Chairman.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

BRIG.-GEN. LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U.S.A.

HON. HENRY MARTYN DECHERT.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

## Color Guard.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.



ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, Jr., Captain.  
DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.  
JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.  
HOWARD GIBBS CHASE.  
JACOB GILES MORRIS.  
JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.  
RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.  
JAMES HOLLENBACK SHERRERD.  
LEAROYD SILVESTER.  
OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.  
JOSEPH CAMPBELL LANCASTER.  
WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.  
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.  
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.  
HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.  
JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.  
ROBERT HOBART SMITH.  
WILLIAM INNES FORBES.  
JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.  
ROBERTS COLES ROBINSON.  
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER.  
FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN.  
JAMES LEE PATTON.  
PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.  
SAMUEL MCCLINTOCK HAMILL, JR., M.D.  
MATTHEW BAIRD, JR.  
GUSTAVUS WYNNE COOKE.  
ALBERT HILL.  
WILLIAM LEVERETT.  
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.

# Officers and Managers

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION,

April 3, 1888.

## OFFICERS.

### *Presidents.*

Elected.	Retired.
1888. WILLIAM WAYNE.	1901
1901. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	—

### *Vice-President.*

1888. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	1894
----------------------------------	------

### *First Vice-Presidents.*

1894. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	1901
1901. JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	—

### *Second Vice-Presidents.*

1894. * WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1901
1901. JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1901. HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	—

### *Secretaries.*

1888. GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.	1892
1892. DAVID LEWIS, JR.	1892
1892. ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.	—

### *Treasurers.*

1888. * ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.	1892
1892. SAMUEL EMLIN MEIGS.	1893
1893. CHARLES HENRY JONES.	—

### *Registrars.*

1889. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.	1894
1894. CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.	1897
1897. MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.	1899
1899. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.	—

### *Historian.*

1890. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.	—
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### *Chaplain.*

1890. THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.	—
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## MANAGERS.

Elected.	Retired.
1888. OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL.	1891
1888. HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.	1891
1888. JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1888. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.	1889
1888. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.	1890
1888. *ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.	1891
1888. CHARLES MARSHALL.	1891
1888. HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1888. WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE.	1890
1889. *WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1894
1890. *HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.	1891
1890. *THOMAS MCKEAN.	1892
1891. *ISAAC CRAIG.	1892
1891. REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.	—
1891. WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.	—
1891. CHARLES HENRY JONES.	1893
1892. *WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.	1897
1892. *GEORGE MECUM CONARROE.	1896
1892. *JAMES MIFFLIN.	1895
1893. THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.	—
1894. *ISAAC CRAIG.	1899
1896. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.	1899
1897. HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.	1897
1897. FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.	—
1897. CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.	—
1899. MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.	1900
1899. *DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH.	1899
1899. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON.	1900
1900. HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	—
1900. PARK PAINTER.	1901
1901. HON. WILLIAM POTTER.	—
1901. WILLIAM WAYNE.	—
1901. SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.	—

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

Organized April 19, 1890.

1890.

DELEGATES.

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

\* HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.

---

1891.

DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

\* HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

ALTERNATES.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

JOHN CADWALADER.

ARTHUR VINCENT MEIGS, M.D.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.

---

1892.

DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

JOHN CADWALADER.

\* JOHN CLARKE SIMS.

ALTERNATES.

\* WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON.

MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.

ISAAC HIESTER.

1893.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.  
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.  
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.  
HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON, LL.D.

**ALTERNATES.**

REV. CHARLES ELLIS STEVENS, LL.D., D.C.L.  
THOMAS WILLING BALCH.  
\* TRAILL GREEN, M.D., LL.D.  
RICHARD RANDOLPH PARRY.  
GEN. WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, U.S.A.

1894.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
THOMAS DEWITT CUYLER.  
CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.  
HON. WILLIAM SEBRING KIRKPATRICK.

**ALTERNATES.**

RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.  
SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON.  
REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D.D.  
COL. EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS BEAUMONT, U.S.A.  
THEODORE MINIS ETING.

1895.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.  
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.  
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

**ALTERNATES.**

FREDERICK PRIME.  
HENRY WHELEN, JR.  
\* GRANT WEIDMAN.  
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.  
WASHINGTON HOPKINS BAKER, M.D.

1896.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.  
HON. HARMAN YERKES.  
HON. EDWARD DEVEAUX MORRELL.

**ALTERNATES.**

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.  
JAMES MAY DUANE.  
JOHN JAMES PINKERTON.  
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER.  
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

1897.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.  
MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.  
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

**ALTERNATES.**

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.  
JOSEPH TROWERIDGE BAILEY.  
ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.  
ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.  
\* JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR.

1898.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.  
MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.  
FREDERICK PRIME.

**ALTERNATES.**

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.  
\* FRANKLIN PLATT.  
ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.  
ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.  
GREGORY BERNARD KEEN.



1899.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.  
 MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.  
 FREDERICK PRIME.

**ALTERNATES.**

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.  
 \* FRANKLIN PLATT.  
 ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.  
 ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.  
 HON. HENRY GURLEY HAY.

---

1900.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.  
 FREDERICK PRIME.  
 RICHARD PETERS, JR.

**ALTERNATES.**

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.  
 \* FRANKLIN PLATT.  
 ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.  
 ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.  
 HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

---

1901.

**DELEGATES.**

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.  
 FREDERICK PRIME.  
 JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

**ALTERNATES.**

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.  
 SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.  
 TATTNALL PAULDING.  
 WALTER GEORGE SMITH.  
 SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON.



**Proceedings**  
of the  
**Thirteenth Annual Meeting,**  
**April 3, 1901.**



Proceedings of the Annual Meeting  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA  
SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1901.



The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was held in the Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock P. M., April 3, 1901, about ninety members being present.

In the absence of the President, Major William Wayne, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, First Vice-President.

Upon motion of Mr. Edward Stalker Sayres, the Hon. Henry Martyn Dechert was invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Summerfield Emory Snively, M.D.

Mr. Dechert, after expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in being chosen the presiding officer of the meeting, called the next order of business, the reading of the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting. On motion of Mr. Edward Shippen this was dispensed with, inasmuch as the minutes had been printed and circulated among the members in the published proceedings of last year, and there being no corrections the minutes were approved as printed.

The Report of the Board of Managers being next in order, in the absence of Major James Edward Carpenter, Chairman of the Board, the Secretary, Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver, read the following report :

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 3, 1901.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION :

Your Board of Managers respectfully submits its Report as follows, for the year ending April 3, 1901.

During the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings and one adjourned meeting.

As was announced at Paoli, upon the occasion of the celebration of "Evacuation Day," Saturday, June 16, 1900, the Society has been fortunate in securing as Chairman of the "Committee on Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne," the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D. Through his labors and that of his committee the amount of \$120 which was reported in this Fund at the last Annual Meeting has increased to \$4,933 with additional subscriptions aggregating \$444 payable in annual instalments.

This movement, to erect a monument to General Wayne, was inaugurated in the latter part of 1893 when the Committee on Monuments and Memorials was instructed to procure designs, and devise means, for raising a fund to erect such memorial. At the Annual Meeting held in Independence Hall in 1895, the project was brought to the attention of the Society, and a Committee of thirteen with Mr. George Mecum Conarro as Chairman, was appointed to promote this patriotic object and carry the same into effect. Mr. Conarro's enthusiasm in the object was almost without bounds. He early secured a subscription of \$1,000 from the late Mr. Henry Howard Houston, and smaller subscriptions from other members, but his work had barely begun when he was taken ill, and his protracted illness and subsequent death and the depressed financial condition of the country occurring at this time, retarded the progress of the work until the past year when renewed interest has been infused into the subject.

The promise made to the Society a year ago, to erect in the courtyard of the City Hall a tablet to mark the site of the camp of the French troops during their stay in Philadelphia en route to Yorktown in 1781, was not lost sight of, and whilst the city authorities would not give permission to place such a tablet on

the walls of the Public Buildings, the placing of the same in the pavement within the courtyard, at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, was suggested by the Architect of the Building Commission, Mr. Washington Bleddyn Powell, also a member of our Committee ; but in view of changes contemplated in the grade of the courtyard it was thought expedient not to place such a tablet until the new grade had finally been established.

The tablet suggested for the schoolhouse at Third and Green streets, to mark the site of the barracks occupied by the troops during the French and Indian War, and during the Revolution, will, it is hoped, be erected during the coming year. In the meantime the Board of Managers has appropriated from its current funds to the Wayne Statue fund the sum of \$500.00, in lieu of anything substantial in the direction of a monument or memorial for the past year.

The Committee on Prizes established by this Society in the University of Pennsylvania having been enabled by the University authorities to make their report in time for announcement on Commencement day, the following awards were made upon that occasion, June 13, 1900 :

1. First prize, \$75, to Wilfred Born Vogt, Class 1901, Lafayette Hill, Montgomery County, Pa., who wrote under the name of "Mark Aston." Subject of essay : "Social Life in Pennsylvania in the Decade Before the Revolution."

2. Second prize, \$25, to James Whitford Riddle, Jr., Class 1900, 3318 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, who wrote under the name of "Enigma." Subject of essay : "The Exile of the Friends from Philadelphia."

Both of the essays for which prizes were awarded, as well as several others submitted in competition therefor, were quite meritorious and showed careful and extended research on the part of the several contestants.

On Saturday, June 16, 1900, the eighth annual field-day excursion of the Society was made to Paoli. This annual observance of the anniversary of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, and the simultaneous retirement of the American



army from its winter quarters at Valley Forge is growing in favor, and the number of members participating therein increases each year. It was fitting that the Society should make this trip to Paoli, within sight of the home of Pennsylvania's greatest soldier of the Revolutionary War, and on the very field where occurred one of the bloody engagements of the Revolution in the British attack on General Wayne's troops and the loss of many of his men. The day was a particularly delightful one—the sun being obscured by clouds and a freshening breeze which made it comfortable for those who participated. The members and their guests aggregating about one hundred and forty (which number was augmented en route to about one hundred and sixty) started from Broad Street station at 9:30 A. M. Reaching Malvern, the participants formed in procession and preceded by the Spring City Band and marshalled by the Chairman of the Committee, the distance to the field of Paoli was soon covered and restful comfort was found amidst the cooling shade of a grove of trees. The literary feast was opened with remarks by the President of the Society, Maj. William Wayne; after prayer by the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., the Chaplain of the Society, President Wayne, placed the further proceedings in charge of Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who introduced the speaker of the day, Hampton Lawrence Carson, LL.D., who made the historical address, which outlined the movement of both armies immediately preceding September 20, 1777, followed by a graphic account of the attack on Wayne's men on that night—upon the very site where the meeting was being held. This address was printed in last year's proceedings.

Judge Pennypacker on being introduced, told of the project actively begun by the Society in 1895 to collect funds for an equestrian statue to General Anthony Wayne—how the Committee had become inactive due to the death of Mr. George Mecum Conarro, the moving spirit in the project and the first Chairman of the Committee, and what was now being done by the new committee of which he had accepted the Chairmanship.



In addition to the officers and members of this Society who participated on this occasion, there were also present Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, General Secretary, and Mr. Charles Isham, late Secretary of the New York Society.

At 4 P. M. the assemblage returned in procession to the railroad station and at 4:30 P. M. the return train was boarded by Sons of the Revolution who for all time here will "Remember Paoli."

At the same time that our Society was holding its annual commemorative exercises at Paoli, a meeting of the citizens of the Commonwealth under the auspices of a number of persons interested in the preservation of Valley Forge was held on that historic spot. Many of our members actively participated in this celebration, and as a result of the meeting, the Valley Forge National Park Association has been organized and vigorous work has begun in its efforts to secure national legislation and interest.

So, too, at Easton, Pa., upon the same day, under the auspices of the George Taylor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a handsome tablet was dedicated. It is located on the road constructed by General John Sullivan, and his troops, in the famous expedition against the Six Nations of Indians, which expedition was organized at Easton and proceeded from thence upon its mission on June 18, 1779. The resident members of this society took part in the dedication exercises, and one of them, the Hon. William Sebring Kirkpatrick, late Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, delivered the historical address.

The Twelfth Church Service of the society to commemorate the 123d anniversary of the going into winter quarters of the American army at Valley Forge was held on Sunday, December 16th, in Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia, and was in charge of the following Committee of Arrangements: William Macpherson Hornor, Chairman; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Norris, Ulric Dahlgren, Rufus James Foster, Alexander Krumbhaar, F. Hutchinson Galloney, Victor Guilloû, J. Heron Crossman, Jr., Henry Dusenbery Maxwell, Edward Shippen, Herbert

Marshall Howe, M.D., Rollin Henry Wilbur, Sidney Roby Miner, Robert Kelso Cassatt, J. Willis Martin, William Fisher Lewis, John Thompson Spencer, Sidney Byron Liggett, James Edward Carpenter, ex-officio ; Ethan Allen Weaver, ex-officio.

About two hundred members of the society attended in a body marching from the Penn Club, marshalled by J. Campbell Lancaster, Esq., and escorted by the Color Guard, under command of Capt. Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr. ; Company "D," National Guard of Pennsylvania, commanded by Capt. John A. Osborn, preceded by their field music, acted as military escort to the Society from the place of meeting to the church.

At the Penn Club the assembly was sounded and at the commencement of the service the church call by bugle was given, and at the conclusion of the service taps were sounded.

The service was in charge of the chaplain of the Society, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., rector of the Church of the Ascension. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Franklin Spencer Spalding, of Erie, Penna., former chaplain of the Colorado Society of Sons of the Revolution ; his text was from Jeremiah 23d, verses 7-8. Other clergymen participating in the exercises were the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., rector of Christ Church, and the Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, both members of this Society. The music was rendered under the direction of Mr. Warren Hackett Galbraith, organist and choir-master of the church, the augmented boy choir being supported by orchestral instruments. Invitations were sent to the officers and managers of the following organizations, most of which were represented :

The Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, United States.

The Society of the War of 1812.

Pennsylvania Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States.

Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

The Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday, December 19, 1900, a subscription reception was held at the "Stenton" at which about one hundred and twenty-five of our members were present.

The Philadelphia Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution having undertaken the collection of funds to enable the erection at Malate, Manila, of a Soldiers Club House, invited the financial aid of this Society to the project, whereupon \$25.00 was appropriated to this laudable purpose.

The formation of the "Valley Forge National Park Association" for the purpose of preserving the site of the historic winter camp of Washington and the Continental Army, having been brought to the attention of this Society by the officers of that organization, and an invitation extended us for a representation of five members in the aforesaid association, the Board appointed the following gentlemen as representatives in the Association :

Richmond Legh Jones, Esq., Chairman.

Alexander Williams Biddle, M.D.

Brig. General Louis Henry Carpenter, U.S.A.

Hon. Henry Martyn Dechert.

Mr. John Woolf Jordan.

Whilst this Society is cognizant of the fact that a State Park Association was formed some years ago, and that funds were appropriated to it by our State Legislature, it understands that whatever this National Association may be able to accomplish, it will not conflict in any way with what the State Association has done or may do in the future, but to the contrary that the two will work harmoniously to accomplish the much-desired end common to both associations.

The board of Managers announces with sorrowful regret the death on February 19th of William Henry Egle, M.D., 2d Vice-President of this Society. In the deliberations of the

Board (of which he became a member in 1889 and whose meetings he rarely missed), Dr. Egle took a deep interest, and he was a valuable and conscientious officer of the Society. His life and public services are hereinafter more fully referred to.

To fill the unexpired term of Dr. Egle, the Board of Managers on March 12th elected Major James Edward Carpenter Second Vice-President, and the Hon. William Potter a Manager in place of Major Carpenter.

The Board also regretfully announces the receipt of a communication under date of December 11, 1900, from our President in which he announces his declination to be considered a candidate for election to the Presidency at this meeting. Major Wayne, who bears the family name of the most distinguished Pennsylvania Soldier of the Revolution, was one of the founders of this Society, and was elected its President at the first meeting and has since been annually elected to that office. He at all times has been deeply interested in every movement of the Society and has always contributed by word and deed to everything it has undertaken. It is fitting that the Society should at this meeting place upon record by a resolution its appreciation of his services and its regrets at his retirement from active participation as President, in its work.

In considering the question of a place for our next "Evacuation Day" pilgrimage, the Board of Managers has decided upon Fort Washington, White Marsh, and if the incoming Board approves of this selection the excursion will be made there on Saturday, June 15th next, Vice-President Mr. Cadwalader having invited the Society to hold its exercises upon this occasion, on the lawn of his residence located nearby.

The report of the Treasurer shows a healthful state of affairs and aside from the unexpended balance on hand shows an increase in the permanent fund from \$12,832.34 reported last year to \$13,372.34 at this time.

During the past year the Society has received contributions in books and other publications from Col. Joseph Ripley Chandler Ward, Mr. William Augustus Patton, Mr. John Nelson Pur-

viance, and Captain Ogden Dungan Wilkinson of this Society ; the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, Washington, D. C. ; the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois and the various State organizations of this and kindred Societies.

The Board has authorized the purchase of two flags—the United States Privateer flag used during the war of the Revolution to add to its collection of facsimiles of that period ; and a standard United States flag to replace the one which the Society has furnished since November, 1894, and which is floated daily from the redoubt near its monument at Fort Washington.

The present year, which concludes the thirteenth year of the existence of the Pennsylvania State Society, also completes twenty-five years since the organization of a Society of Sons of the Revolution, and which had its birth in a plan formulated in the month of January, 1876, by Mr. John Austin Stevens, for some time Librarian of the New York Historical Society and well known as a historical writer, at a period when public interest was awakened to the memories of the Revolutionary struggles for independence—in the country at large by the projected Centennial Celebration in the City of Philadelphia, and in the City of New York by the arrangements for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Harlem. A fitting celebration of this quarter century anniversary took place in New York on February 22d last by the New York Society, the parent organization, upon which occasion this Society was represented by Mr. Charles Henry Jones.

The Board has elected during the past year forty-six new members as follows, being an increase of two in the number admitted the previous year. During the same period sixteen members have died, and five have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

ADAMS, JOSEPH WEAVER,  
South Bethlehem, Penna.

October 9, 1900.

Great-grandson of Private John Adams (1759–1826),  
Pennsylvania Line.



- BENNETT, FREDERICK CHARLES, February 12, 1901.  
West Pittston, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Ephraim Bennett (1762-1843),  
New York Militia.
- BENNETT, STEPHEN BEERS, February 12, 1901.  
Pittston, Penna.  
Grandson of Private Ephraim Bennett (1762-1843),  
New York Militia.
- BOGGS, DAVID CHAMBERS, October 9, 1900.  
Germantown, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Private John Hanna (1748-1838),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- BONNAFFON, SYLVESTER 3D (Lieut. U.S.A.), March 12, 1901.  
Manila, Philippine Islands.  
Great-great-grandson of Private John Keen (1747-1832),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- BOYD, LAWRENCE VISSCHER, January 8, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Major General Arthur St. Clair (1734-  
1818),  
Continental Army.
- BOYD, ROWLAND CARLISLE, January 8, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Major General Arthur St. Clair (1734-  
1818),  
Continental Army.
- BRINGHURST, ROBERT RALSTON, February 12, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Lieutenant George Bringhurst (1755-1829),  
Philadelphia Battalion of the "Flying Camp."
- COOK, GUSTAVUS WYNNE, January 8, 1901.  
Lansdowne, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Joel Cooke (1763-1796),  
New Jersey Line.
- COYLE, REED BOLEN, October 9, 1900.  
Pittsburgh, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Manassah Coyle (1756-1834),  
Pennsylvania Militia.

- CROSMAN, LOUIS HALL, December 11, 1900.  
State College, Penna.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Major Robert Crosman (1707-1799),  
Massachusetts Militia.
- DEMMING, GEORGE, October 9, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Private John Demons (1727-1809),  
Connecticut Line.
- FRANKLIN, MALCOLM, January 8, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Major George Payne (1730-1795),  
New Jersey Militia.
- FULMER, PHILIP FINE, JR., February 12, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Major Barnabas Tuthill ( -1781),  
New York Militia.
- HALL, HENRY PULASKI, May 8, 1900.  
Warren, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private William Hall (1753-1828),  
Massachusetts Militia.
- HART, GUSTAVUS NOEL, February 12, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Private Philip Sypler ( -1791),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- HILL, ALBERT, January 8, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Private Thomas Patten (1734-1805),  
Massachusetts Militia.
- HOLLAR, WILLIAM HENRY, JR., January 8, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of John Hart (1712-1780), a  
Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- HOOD, JENNINGS, June 12, 1900.  
Germantown, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Alexander McCaskey,  
Deputy Commissary General of Forage of Pennsylvania.
- JOHNSON, EDWARD HINE, June 12, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Private Solomon Johnson (1740-1799),  
Connecticut Line.

- JONES, CHARLES RODMAN (Lieut. U. S. V.), November 13, 1900  
 Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Jones (1738-1782),  
 Pennsylvania Line.
- KELKER, RUDOLPH FREDERICK, JR., November 13, 1900.  
 Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Great-great grandson of Lieutenant Anthony Kelker (1733-1812),  
 Pennsylvania Associators.
- LEISENRING, WILLIAM, October 9, 1900.  
 Cementon, Penna.  
 Grandson of Captain George Graff (1747-1835),  
 Pennsylvania Battalion of the Flying Camp.
- MCCORMICK, SETH THOMAS, June 12, 1900.  
 Williamsport, Penna.  
 Great-great-grandson of Major Hugh McCormick, 2d (1725-1777),  
 Pennsylvania Militia.
- MACFARLANE, JAMES, November 13, 1900.  
 Towanda, Penna.  
 Great-great-great-grandson of George Clymer (1739-1813), a  
 Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- MERRILL, CHARLES WARREN, February 12, 1901.  
 Philadelphia.  
 Great grandson of Private James Spaulding (1748-1832),  
 Massachusetts Militia.
- MOODY, CARLTON MONTAGUE, June 12, 1900.  
 Philadelphia.  
 Great-grandson of Private Gideon Moody (1765-1829),  
 Massachusetts Militia.
- MURRAY, SAMUEL WILSON, June 12, 1900.  
 Milton, Penna.  
 Great-grandson of Lieutenant John Murray ( -1801),  
 Pennsylvania Militia.
- PORTER, AUGUSTUS DRUM, June 12, 1900.  
 Philadelphia.  
 Great-great-grandson of Captain William Reed (1751-1813),  
 Pennsylvania Associators.



- POTTER, HENRY CLAY, June 12, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain Christian Wirtz (1728-1813),  
Assistant Commissioner of Purchases.
- PRICE, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, JR., December 11, 1900.  
Chester, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Price (1750-1801),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- ROBERTS, THOMAS, January 8, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bull (1744-1837),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- ROBESON, JACOB SHOTWELL, June 12, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Colonel Jacob Stroud (1735-1806),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- SCHWARTZ, JOHN LOESER, November 13, 1900.  
Pittsburgh, Penna.  
Great great-grandson of Quarter-Master Conrad Schwartz (1744-  
1820),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- SCOTT, HENRI GUEST THOMAS, January 8, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Quarter-Master Thomas Boyd (1734-1778),  
Pennsylvania Militia.
- SHOEMAKER, CHARLES JONES, June 12, 1900.  
WilkesBarre, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker (1752-1778),  
Wyoming Valley, Penna., Independent Company attached to  
the Connecticut Line ; killed at the Wyoming Massacre,  
July 3, 1778.
- SHOEMAKER, GEORGE, June 12, 1900.  
Forty Fort, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker (1752-1778),  
Wyoming Valley, Penna., Independent Company attached to  
the Connecticut Line ; killed at the Wyoming Massacre,  
July 3, 1778.

- STANHOPE, WILLIAM HOWELL, May 8, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Colonel Jacob Samuel Howell (1749-1793),  
Receiver-General of Clothing of Pennsylvania.
- STEINMETZ, SPENCER JANNEY, February 12, 1901.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Morris, Sen. (1711-1782),  
Member of the Board of War of Pennsylvania.
- STORY, FREDERICK GROSVENOR, October 9, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Private Joseph Parker (1736-1800),  
Massachusetts Militia.
- SUTHERLAND, WALTER CORAY, December 11, 1900.  
Pittston, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Colonel David Sutherland (1722-1794),  
New York Militia.
- WELCH, ASHBEL, February 12, 1901.  
Germantown, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private George Dorrance (1736-1830),  
Connecticut Troop of Light Horse.
- WELCH, ASHBEL RUSSELL, February 12, 1901.  
Germantown, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Private George Dorrance (1736-1830),  
Connecticut Troop of Light Horse.
- WILCOX, JOHN ANDREW (Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.), March 12, 1901.  
Ridley Park, Penna.  
Grandson of Captain John Mitchell, Jr. (1752-1830),  
Muster-Master Pennsylvania Navy.
- WOOD, RICHARD FRANCIS, May 8, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great grandson of Lieutenant Edward Fitz Randolph (1754-1837),  
Pennsylvania Line.
- WOODS, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, December 11, 1900.  
Sewickley, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain Winthrop Baston ( -1811),  
Massachusetts Militia.

The condition of our membership at this time covering the thirteen years of our existence is as follows :

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION ON APRIL 3, 1901, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MEMBERS ADMITTED IN EACH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING APRIL 3d.															
FISCAL YEAR.		1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.	1892-'93.	1893-'94.	1894-'95.	1895-'96.	1896-'97.	1897-'98.	1898-'99.	1899-'00.	1900-'01.	Total.
Founders.		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Admitted by election since the founding.		56	95	125	199	137	137	158	103	84	84	58	43	46	1325
Admitted from other State Societies.		1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	9
Total admitted into the Pennsylvania Society.		72	95	125	199	137	139	158	104	84	88	58	44	46	1349
Class of Membership.	Endowed.	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	9
	Life.	9	2	7	7	5	7	6	9	3	7	1	1	—	64
	Annual.	63	92	117	191	131	131	151	95	80	81	56	43	45	1276
Insignia issued.		55	61	71	90	65	65	71	41	34	19	20	8	10	610
Certificates of Membership issued.		12	18	12	37	35	23	38	14	18	6	13	10	8	244
Deaths, Resignations, Etc.	Transf. to other State Societies.	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	12
	Deceased.	19	14	12	27	17	13	11	6	6	1	2	—	1	129
	Resigned.	—	—	3	3	4	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	16
	Dropped from roll for non-payment of dues.	1	3	8	12	10	8	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	49
	Totals, Deaths, Resignations, Etc.	20	18	24	44	34	25	17	11	6	4	2	—	1	206
Total Active Membership, Apr. 3, 1901.		52	77	101	155	103	114	141	93	78	84	56	44	45	1143

The Necrological Roll of this Society from reports received during the year shows the death of the following honored members :

GENERAL WILLIAM BELL was born on Bell's Island in the Juniata River, on August 11, 1817. He was a grandson of Lieutenant Samuel

Bryson of the Pennsylvania Line, one of the original members of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati. General Bell came of Scotch Irish ancestry and always lived in the vicinity of his birth. His early days were devoted to the tilling of the soil, but he latterly engaged in mercantile pursuits and in 1841 was a country school-teacher. In 1842 he was elected Sheriff of the County, serving for three years and subsequently also served as Chief Burgess of the Borough of Mifflintown. The trend of his mind however was towards the military. In the early 40's he was Second Lieutenant of the Mifflin Guards, a Company that was organized in 1843, and was Captain of the American Artillery in the early 50's, and afterwards a Major, a Colonel and a Brigadier-General respectively of Pennsylvania Militia. When the Civil War broke out he recruited a Company and was elected its Captain. In November, 1861, he became Captain of Company "F" 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was subsequently promoted to Major and on July 2, 1864, a Lieutenant-Colonel. He participated with the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the Battle of Solomon's Gap, Pleasant Valley and Crampton's Gap, at the latter commanding a Brigade. His services in the War extended over a period of about three years, and were marked with many instances of heroism, faithful patriotic devotion to the flag he followed and which he loved. In his personal life General Bell was a member of the Masonic order, of David H. Wilson Post, No. 134, Grand Army of the Republic (of which he was one of its Trustees) and a member of the Union Veteran Legion. In religion he was a Presbyterian and a ruling elder in the church. He died near his birth-place May 21, 1900, at the age of 83.

WILLIAM HOWELL STANHOPE died in West Philadelphia, July 19, 1900, aged 33. His life had been devoted almost exclusively to mercantile pursuits, and being a young man of attractive manners and excellent personal qualities he drew about him a large number of friends who mourn his early departure.

FRANKLIN PLATT died suddenly at the Windsor Hotel, Cape May, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 24, 1900, from heart disease, from which he had been ill for several months. He was born in Philadelphia November 19, 1844, and after receiving a preparatory education he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but left in 1862 before graduating to answer the call to arms. He served during 1863 in the 32d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1864 he was appointed to the United States Coast Survey and during that year was assigned to work with the North Atlantic Squadron. He was afterwards appointed to the staff of General Orlando L. Poe, Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and was engaged in this

duty until the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army in 1865. In July, 1874, Mr. Platt was appointed Assistant Geologist of Pennsylvania and held that position until May, 1881, when he resigned to become President of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company. He was at one time President of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Company and also manager of the Adrian Beech Tree Mines of Pennsylvania, and was a frequent contributor to the transactions of the many scientific societies of which he was a member, and prepared nine volumes of the reports of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia and University Clubs, the Philadelphia Geological Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and several scientific organizations of prominence.

CLARENCE STANLEY McINTIRE, Ph.D., was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1872, and died at Sea Girt, N. J., after a short illness, on August 6, 1900. After completing preparatory studies in the Meade School in his native city (Philadelphia) he entered the Central Manual Training School in 1887 completing its courses with honor three years later. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree B.Sc. in 1893, and whilst there won the distinction in English Literature and in 1897 received the degree Ph.D. from the University on examination, the subject of his thesis being American Constitutional History. From 1895 to 1898 he was General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at the University. In the latter year he was elected Professor of English language and literature in Temple College, Philadelphia, which chair he resigned early in 1900 to accept a similar position in the "Hill School," Pottstown, Pa., the duties of the new chair of which he was expecting to enter upon in September following his death. Though only twenty-seven years of age Dr. McIntire had attained a position where he was recognized for his scholarly attainments and rare culture.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BROOKE, M.D., U.S.A., died at Radnor, Pa., October 18, 1900, aged 34 years. He was the son of Major John Brooke, Surgeon U.S.A., and a young man of much promise. He was educated in the San Francisco, Cal., High School, the University of California, and at Haverford College, finally graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1889, and afterwards served a term as resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He entered the United States Army in May, 1891, as Assistant Surgeon and was assigned to duty in the West, and during his duty of seven years of active service engaged in a number of Indian campaigns. Whilst stationed at Fort Canby at the mouth of the Co-



lumbia River, and while performing an act of heroism in the rescue of a shipwrecked crew and passengers, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in an attack of pneumonia and brought on other complications that finally obliged him to be retired from active service with the rank of Captain and Assistant Surgeon on April 10, 1898, for disability in the line of duty. The burial took place in St. David's Church, Radnor, where a number of his ancestors are also buried.

JEROME BETHEL GRAY died at West Chester, Pa., on October 19, 1900, aged 52 years. He was born at Lock Haven, Pa., but removed to West Chester about twenty years ago to engage in manufacturing. He was at one time a member of the Borough Council of West Chester and a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gray was held in high esteem and was one of West Chester's most worthy citizens and his death was a great loss to the community wherein he resided.

LOUIS WERNWAG READ, M.D., so long known in this community by reason of his conspicuous professional services during and since the Civil War, died at Norristown, October 31, 1900, aged 72. He was born at Plymouth, Montgomery County, Pa., July 5, 1828, and received his education in the Tremont Seminary, Norristown, afterwards entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated in 1849. Soon after entering upon his profession came the Crimean War, and his services having been offered to the Russian Government and accepted, he served as a Surgeon throughout that war and was at Sebastapool during the long and terrible siege by the allied forces. At the close of the war he spent six months in the hospitals of Paris for the study of serious wounds and complicated diseases. Returning home in the autumn of 1857 he began the practice of medicine at Norristown wherein he was successfully engaged until the time of his death, except during the period of the Civil War. In May, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Reserves and in June was promoted Surgeon of United States Volunteers with the rank of Major and assigned to the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry. He resigned this position in 1863 to accept the Medical Directorship of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and in November, 1864, was placed in charge of McKim U. S. Hospital, Baltimore, where he remained until March, 1866, when he was mustered out of the Federal Service with the rank of Brevet Colonel of United States Volunteers. An incident in connection with his practice, and which in a measure stamped his skill as a surgeon, was the successful removal in December, 1863, of the ball which General Hancock received at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and which was possibly the means of preserving a life of inestimable value to the Army of the Potomac and the American Union.

Dr. Read was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Union League of Philadelphia, the United Service Club, the Military Service Institution of the United States, the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Montgomery County Medical Society, and the Associated State and National Societies. On May 15, 1874, Governor Hartranft appointed him Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania with the rank of Brigadier-General which position he held for a quarter of a century.

THOMAS SEYMOUR SCOTT, whose death occurred on January 1, 1901, was well known to many members of this Society whose various meetings he always attended. He was a native of Greenfield, New York, where he was born August 1, 1839. At an early age he became engaged in the paper manufacturing business in this city and in 1862 founded the firm of T. Seymour Scott & Bro., which subsequently became the Scott Paper Company. Retiring from the latter corporation in 1885 he organized the Scott & Bitting Paper Company on Commerce street, near Sixth, from which he retired in 1889 to become manager of the Ladies' Home Journal and upon the organization of the Curtis Publishing Company he became its secretary and treasurer and one of its directors. Mr. Scott was descended from a long line of New England ancestors, participants in the Indian Wars, in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812, and he was deeply interested in the study of genealogy as pertaining to his various family lines, and it may be said that the most complete application ever received for membership in this Society, was that of Mr. Scott, who furnished information of the minutest detail with authorities for statements, copies of records and invaluable information in many respects. Mr. Scott was a member of the Masonic Order, the New England Society and a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. He was also one of the managers of the Home Missionary Society of the City of Philadelphia. He was quiet and undemonstrative in manner, a man of rare judgment and a wise counsellor.

JOHN CLARKE SIMS, whose death cast a shadow over the many circles in which he was known in Philadelphia, was born September 12, 1845, and died January 6, 1901. He graduated from the Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, in June, 1865. He read law with the late Peter McCall and in October, 1868, was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar. He spent several years abroad, returning to Philadelphia to pursue his profession. On January 1, 1876, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as assistant secretary. On March 23, 1881, he was promoted to the office of

secretary, which position he occupied until the time of his death. Aside from Mr. Sims's rare ability in the confidential position which occupied, he was a man of refined tastes and patron of the fine arts and an enthusiast on outdoor sports in their best and highest form. For a number of years he was president and director of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was the representative of the Board of Trustees of the University upon the University Athletic Committee. He was deeply interested in religious and educational work and institutions. At the time of his death he was accounting warden of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chestnut Hill; president of the Board of Trustees of the Chestnut Hill Academy; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; member of the Board of Managers of the University Hospital; University Veterinary Hospital and the Girard Trust Company. Mr. Sims became a member of this Society on June 17, 1889, and early in the history of the Society was one of its representatives to the General Society; he was also a member of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JOHN HOWELL WHEELER died January 9, 1901, aged 77. He was born in Philadelphia, September 16, 1823, the son of John Wheeler and Henrietta Howell. He was the grandson of Major Reading Howell, of this City, who served as a Major in the Continental Army, and who was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Wheeler had been in failing health for a number of years. He studied law with his uncle and for fifty years he practiced it, his business being principally in the line of real estate and trust affairs.

REV. WILLIAM WALLACE SILVESTER, Doctor of Sacred Theology, whose death occurred on January 22d, 1901, was born in Danvers, Mass. He was of early New England ancestors who came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He was fitted for college at the Academy at West Randolph, Vt., and after a business career of five years he entered the Philadelphia Divinity School from which he was graduated in 1868; he then took a course at Cambridge Theological School. He was ordained by Bishop Eastburn at Emmanuel Church, Boston, in 1868, and soon afterwards was called to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., and while there was advanced to the Priesthood by Bishop Williams. From 1874 to 1878 he was Rector of St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, Mass., and resigned to become Professor of belles lettres and homiletics at Griswold College and Canon of the Cathedral at Davenport, Iowa. In January, 1881, he became Assistant to the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler in Christ Church, St. Louis, from which he was called to the Rectorship of the George W. South Memorial Church



of the Advocate, Philadelphia, in 1887, beginning his work there in the old mansion which stood at 18th and Diamond Streets until the completion of the handsome memorial church on October 11, 1897, when it was consecrated. It was specially fitting that Dr. Silvester should have been interred in the crypt of the Church, the construction of which he had watched closely and which he loved so well, and to which he devoted the efforts of the last fourteen years of his life. Dr. Silvester was one of the best known clergymen in Philadelphia and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was long interested in the affairs of this Society and on December 19, 1897, preached the annual sermon in St. Peter's Church. Besides his membership in this Society he was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

JOHN BELL TILDEN PHELPS died in the place of his nativity, Lynchburg, Va., on January 4, 1901, in the 70th year of his age. For some years he resided at Baltimore and afterwards for more than twenty years was connected with a mercantile house in Philadelphia. During the Civil War he served in the Ambulance Corps of General Robert E. Lee's Army of the Southern Confederacy, his enfeebled condition of health preventing a more active participation in the cause which he espoused. Mr. Phelps was possessed of a gentle, kind disposition and equable pleasing temperament, and was at all times a genial and happy companion and an affable associate, thus winning love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. For a number of years he had been in enfeebled health and had become a confirmed invalid. He was for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity and an active conscientious member of the Presbyterian Church. Besides several children his mother, aged 95, survives him. His remains were interred in Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON JAMES PEALE died February 4, 1901. He was born in Philadelphia in 1847 and after attending the public schools entered the office of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, Brokers, subsequently starting in business for himself and latterly associated with him his son. Mr. Peale was also one of the leading members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, at one time being a member of its Board of Governors. He was descended from distinguished families of Colonial and Revolutionary times—Claypooles, Peales and others. He was a man of sterling character, greatly interested in Church and Sunday-school work. He was a member of the vestry of St. Andrew's P. E. Church, West Philadelphia, Superintendent of its Sunday school and was for a number of years Treasurer of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. Besides his membership in this Society he was a member of the Pennsylv-

vania State Society of the Cincinnati by transfer from the Maryland Society, in which his ancestor, Captain James Peale, was one of the original members; he was also President of the Powelton Club of West Philadelphia for a number of years.

HOWARD WILLIAMS LLOYD, who died February 11, 1901, on the twelfth anniversary of his admission into this Society, was born January 17, 1851, and had just completed fifty years of life. He was a descendant from early Welsh settlers in the vicinity of Philadelphia and graduated at the Central High School in 1869, and for ten years following was engaged in commercial life, but since 1879 was engaged entirely in antiquarian and genealogical research. He was the Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, one of the founders of the Genealogical Society, a Manager of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, a Trustee of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, and an original member of the City History Club. He was also a frequent contributor to various magazines on historical and genealogical subjects.

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D., Second Vice-President of this Society, died at Harrisburg, February 19, 1901, after a few days' illness with pneumonia. Dr. Egle was born at Harrisburg September 17, 1830, and was descended from early Palatinate settlers in this Commonwealth, his ancestors participating in the French and Indian Wars, the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812-14, and he himself in the great struggle between the States from 1861-65. He was educated in the public and private schools of Harrisburg, and at Partridge's Military Institute. He subsequently for a time was editor of the *Literary Companion* and also of the *Daily Times* of Harrisburg, and in 1857 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1859 and established himself in practice at Harrisburg. In 1862, after the Battle of Chantilly, and the second battle of Bull Run, he answered a call to Washington to assist in the care of the wounded, and in September of that year was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 96th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and arrived at his post on the eve of the Battle of Antietam. During the progress of that battle he was ordered to the field hospital for duty, where he remained several days. In the summer of 1863, during the Gettysburg campaign, he was appointed surgeon of the 47th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. At the close of service with the latter command, he resumed his profession, but in August, 1864, accepted the appointment by President Lincoln of Surgeon of Volunteers and was ordered to Camp Nelson, Ky., to examine the colored regiments then being raised in that State. He was subsequently detailed with

the Battalion under Col. James S. Brisbin and Col. James F. Wade, in the famous attempt by General Burbridge to destroy the salt works in southwestern Virginia. Upon his return from that ill-fated expedition, he was ordered to the Department of the James, under General Butler as Surgeon of the 116th United States Colored Infantry. Subsequently assigned to the 24th Army Corps as an executive medical officer, he accompanied that division during the Petersburg and Appomattox campaigns. Upon the return from that duty he was ordered to Texas, with General Jackson's division as Chief Medical Officer, and was stationed at Rome, on the Rio Grande, until December, 1865, when he resigned the service and returned home again, resuming the practice of his profession. In 1867 Dr. Egle was appointed Pension Examiner which position he retained for four years. For twenty years he was annually elected physician of the Dauphin County Prison, resigning that position in 1887 when Governor Beaver appointed him State Librarian, the Senate promptly confirming the nomination. He was re-appointed to that position twice by Governor Pattison, and again by Governor Hastings, and the present effectiveness of the State Library is largely due to Dr. Egle's wise counsel and exceptional management. Upon the organization of the National Guard in 1870, Dr. Egle was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the 5th Division with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and as a medical officer was subsequently in the consolidation of the commands, transferred to the 8th Regiment and was on duty in the Railroad riots of 1877 and the Homestead trouble of 1892. In 1885 Dr. Egle was commissioned Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third Brigade, which position he resigned in 1899. He was the senior medical officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having passed his twenty-sixth year with the service of the Guard. Acquiring an early taste for historical research, during the relaxation from professional duties, when he returned from the army in December, 1865, he commenced the preparation of his *History of Pennsylvania*, published in 1876 (a bi-centennial edition in 1883), and of which fifteen thousand copies were sold. Principally among his historical publications are the *Historical Register*, two volumes (1883-1884); *History of the County of Dauphin* (1883); *History of the County of Lebanon* (1883); *Centennial of the County of Dauphin and City of Harrisburg* (1886); *Pennsylvania Genealogies*, chiefly Scotch-Irish and German (1886, reprint 1896); *Harrisburg on the Susquehanna* (1892); "Notes and Queries" historical, biographical and genealogical, relating to the interior of Pennsylvania, first and second series, two volumes (1878-1882, reprint two volumes 1894-1895); third series, two volumes (1887-1891, reprint 1895-1896, three volumes); fourth series, two volumes (1891-1895). He

has also written a large number of biographical sketches of prominent Pennsylvanians, at least two hundred of which were furnished Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, and also biographical sketches of the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and of the delegates to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, published in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Dr. Egle was co-editor of the Pennsylvania Archives, second series, Volumes I to XII; editor of the same series, Volumes XIII to XIX and also of the third series, recently issued. The most valuable of these are those relating to the services of Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution. In 1878 Lafayette College conferred upon Dr. Egle the honorary degree of Master of Arts appreciative of his services in American history. He was also honored by election as a corresponding member of a number of historical societies of the United States as well as of several learned societies in France and England. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, one of the original members of the Dauphin County Historical Society and its second President, having been re-elected to that office in January last and was one of the founders and the first presiding officer of the Pennsylvania-German Society. By virtue of his services in the Rebellion he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion United States, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Through his eligibility from an original member of the Cincinnati, he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Society; he was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Society of the War of 1812 and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. In addition to these he was a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine at Harrisburg, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. As a Mason, Dr. Egle was well known, being first master of Robert Burns Lodge (withdrawing in 1870 from Perseverance Lodge) and served three times as Master. He was also a Knight Templar and a 33d Degree Mason. The last honors were paid Dr. Egle in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, of which he had long been a vestryman, on the afternoon of February 22d and was attended by a large concourse of people. Dr. Egle's membership in this Society dates from October 8, 1888, and in the order of admissions into this Society his name stands twenty-eighth on the roll. He was elected a member of the Board of Managers on May 13, 1889, and upon the adoption of the present by-laws providing for a Second Vice-President, he was, on October 8, 1894, elected to that office which he filled with distinguished ability to the date of his death, and all of his



counsel and labors were performed with a dignity becoming the name and purposes of this Society.

DALTON DORR died at his residence, Cynwyd, Montgomery County, Pa., February 26, 1901. He was the last surviving son of the late Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D., a well-known Episcopal Clergyman who for more than thirty years was the Rector of historical Christ Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Dorr was born in Philadelphia in 1846 and received his education in private schools and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia, June 4, 1870. After extensive travelling abroad, including a trip to the Arctic Regions, he became connected with the editorial staff of the *Evening Telegraph*, which position he occupied from 1875 to 1879 when he was elected the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and Curator of the Museum in Memorial Hall. He was a hereditary Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., deriving his eligibility from his brother, Captain William White Dorr, 121st regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry who was killed at Spottsylvania Court House, Va. He was a man who possessed a thorough knowledge of archæological subjects, and had fine artistic tastes. His remains were taken to Salisbury Point, Mass., for interment.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,  
*Second Vice-President and Chairman  
of the Board of Managers.*

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, *Secretary.*

On motion of Mr. John Woolf Jordan the report was received and ordered to be printed with the other proceedings of the Society.

The report of the Treasurer being next in order, the Secretary read the report and that of the Auditing Committee, whereupon the Chairman directed the report to be filed.

There being no unfinished business new business was called, whereupon the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., offered the following minute, which was unanimously adopted :

“The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution notes with regret the withdrawal from its presidency, due to increasing years and failing strength, of Major William Wayne, who has filled that important office from the origin of the Society down to the present time ; and expresses its deep sense of gratification and gratitude that one bearing the most illus-

trious name in the military annals of Pennsylvania, and who indicated that he recognized the responsibility of his ancestry by the conspicuous part he bore in the War of the Rebellion, should, for such a length of time, and with such entire acceptability, have rendered to it this exceptional service."

There being no further new business, the Society proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. Edward Stalker Sayres, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, presented the following as the report of the Committee on Nominations :

Ticket proposed by the Nominating Committee to the Society for Election of Officers, Managers and Delegates.

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*President.*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

*First Vice-President.*

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

*Second Vice-President.*

SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

*Secretary.*

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

*Treasurer.*

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

*Registrar.*

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

*Historian.*

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

*Chaplain.*

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

*Managers.*

WILLIAM WAYNE.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

HON. JOHN B. MCPHERSON.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

SIDNEY B. LIGGETT.

WILLIAM POTTER.

*Delegates to the General Society.*

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.  
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.  
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.  
 FREDERICK PRIME.  
 JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

*Alternates.*

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.  
 S. DAVIS PAGE.  
 TATTNALL PAULDING.  
 WALTER GEORGE SMITH.  
 SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Edward Shippen moved that if there be no more nominations the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot representing the membership of the Society for the gentlemen named through the report of the committee.

There being no other nominations, the motion of Mr. Shippen was unanimously adopted and the nominees above named were declared by the Chairman elected Officers, Managers, Delegates and Alternates for the ensuing year.

There being no further business a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

HENRY MARTYN DECHERT,  
*Chairman of Meeting.*

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,  
*President.*

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,  
*Secretary.*





Evacuation-Day Address,  
Fort Washington, Whittemarsh,  
June 15, 1901.

# Committee on Celebration of Evacuation-Day.

1901.

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FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, *Chairman.*

EX.-GOV. ROBERT EMORY PATTISON,	MAJ. J. EDWARD CARPENTER,
GEN. WM. FARRAR SMITH, U.S.A.,	GEORGE HEBERTON,
JOSEPH WILSON ANDERSON, M.D.,	COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,
GEN. WM. WATTS HART DAVIS,	SAMUEL WILSON MURRAY,
HUGH LAWRENCE WHITE,	THEODORE MINIS ETTING,
HON. CHARLES WARREN STONE,	LUTHER REILY KELKER,
HENRY GRIFFITH KEASBEY,	ISAAC PORTER, JR.,
REAH FRAZER, U.S.N.,	CAPT. HORACE LEANDER HALDEMAN,
LIEUT. C. RODMAN JONES, U.S.A.,	EDMUND GRAFF HAMERSLY,
HENRY PRATT MCKEAN, JR.,	GEORGE GROSSMAN LENNIG,
GEN. LUCIUS HENRY WARREN,	WALTER M. L. ZIEGLER, M.D.,
COL. WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE,	CAPT. HENRY WARREN LITTLEFIELD,
BENJAMIN RUSH,	HENRY THOMAS KENT,
WILLIAM DELAWARE NEILSON,	GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.,
MONTGOMERY EVANS,	THOMAS WORCESTER WORRELL,
MELCHIOR B. CHAPLIN,	BENJAMIN BROWN OSBORN,
ISAAC ROBERTS DAVIS,	COL. C. BOWMAN DOUGHERTY,
ALAN WOOD, JR.,	EDWARD HAZLEHURST,
J. MILTON COLTON, JR.,	REV. M. REED MINNICH,
CAPT. BENJAMIN BROOKE,	HERMAN F. OBERTEUFFER,
FRANCIS ANDREW MARCH, JR.,	LINN HARTRANFT,
JAMES DALE WILSON,	JOHN SPARHAWK, JR.,
WILLIAM HILL,	ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,

*Committee.*

ADDRESS  
OF  
RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,  
AT "STONEDGE,"

June 15, 1901.



*Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members of the Pennsylvania Society of  
Sons of the Revolution :*

In accordance with our usual custom to commemorate some historic event, you have come to the scene of the encampment at White Marsh and Fort Washington. Let me remind you however that unlike other expeditions, you are on this occasion, on hallowed ground, literally surrounded by localities closely identified with the active events of the War of the Revolution.

Along here marched the militia, under General Potter to Militia Hill, and along this Skippack road, through these fields, the militia were supposed to be on guard at the time of the attempt to capture Lafayette at Barren Hill, just beyond the wood on the right. Directly in front is St. Thomas' Church, occupied by both armies, and where Gen. Wayne rallied the troops after the battle of Germantown.

In the rear is Edge Hill, the scene of a fierce fight at the time of Howe's threatened attack on Fort Washington. To the left is Fort Washington, where a part of the army encamped, defended by a redout that can still be seen. Behind, higher up, is Camp Hill where the main army was stationed. Lower down in the valley is George Emlen's house, Washington's headquarters. In the rear are the Limekiln Pike and York roads along which the troops marched. Further to the left is Hatboro, then known as "Crooked Billet," from the sign of a tavern, where some 800

British troops attacked Gen. Lacey sent out by General Washington while at Valley Forge, to stop marauding.

Then further along is the Bethlehem Pike, the road to Bethlehem and Easton, and near by the Three Tuns Tavern where Washington is said to have dined with his officers, on the march to Valley Forge. The descendants of the host to this day, celebrate the event by a dinner each year. Still further in the circle is the Foulke Mansion, made famous by Miss Sallie Wister's letters, relating that the young ladies were obliged to flirt with the officers of both armies; then the Drayton farm where some 10,000 men encamped at the time of the headquarters at the Morris house immediately adjoining. Here the court martial sat at the request of Gen. Wayne, and a council of war discussed an attack on Germantown. Continuing thus on, the Skippack Creek, Matson's Ford, Swedes Ford, Plymouth and Barren Hill, completing the circle.

It is therefore not only with pleasure, but with some pride that I welcome you to the White Marsh Valley. How it ever obtained that name was for a time seriously discussed. At first, White Marsh was called Farmerstown from Major Jasper Farmer, the first settler. Some say the name came from the white sand oozing from the ground. Rev. Mr. Millet, a former Rector of St. Thomas' Church, contended it was from a parish in England, but the parish has never been found, though the name appears in Virginia and North Carolina. Enthusiastic followers of Pastorius, who settled Germantown, claimed the name from "Whit mar sun" in Friesland, Holland.

It is finally settled that the name came from the wide marsh along the Wissahickon, which, as the local historians are fond of saying, developed into the beautiful name of "White Marsh." (In 1713 the Germans on the Skippack petitioned that a road be opened from Pennypacker's Mills to the wide marsh at Farmer's Mill.)

Among numerous others, there are two Fort Washingtons of importance; the one on the Hudson erected by Col. Rufus Putnam, just above New York, to command the river, guard the

stores at Peekskill and prevent reinforcements to Canada, and *this* fort almost in front, to the left of St. Thomas' Church.

I propose to make a brief address from Fort Washington on the Hudson to Fort Washington in the White Marsh Valley. The capture of Fort Washington on the Hudson was one of the worst blows of the whole War, and had the effect of changing the plans of both armies, resulting in the march to Philadelphia and the encampment at White Marsh. The campaign from the Hudson was one continuous campaign to Fort Washington here, ending with the retreat to Valley Forge. It also embraces the most critical period of Washington's military life, for he was never able to assert himself until the winter at Valley Forge. It is of special importance to us, because nearly all the troops were Pennsylvania regiments under Colonel Magaw. They were among the best in the service and well officered.

You will remember that soon after Washington took command at Cambridge, he hastened to the troops investing Howe at Boston after the battle at Bunker Hill. The Americans succeeded in fortifying Dorchester Heights, thus commanding the town. Howe evacuated Boston, and set sail for Halifax, as if to aid against Canada, but really to await reinforcements from his brother Admiral Howe.

Washington conceived that he would make for New York to attack the centre of men and supplies.

The American army withdrew to Long Island, and fortified the Heights of Brooklyn, to command New York. Howe returned, landing some 25,000 men at Staten Island. The Americans, 17,000 men, were outgeneraled and surrounded, although the fighting was fierce. In the midst of a dense fog, Washington withdrew his army, effecting a masterly retreat to New York, thence to White Plains where he awaited Howe's army, in a fortified camp.

There was some criticism against Washington for the battle of Long Island, but the Declaration of Independence had but a few days before been declared, and Howe's reinforcements from Europe were a surprise. Washington established himself at



White Plains, foiling Howe's attempt to get in his rear, fortified his position, expecting an attack. Howe followed. Military critics say that Howe could have destroyed the American army and should have attacked. Letters from officers confirm this : at least a hostile, well-disciplined army confronted the Americans who were depressed and discouraged. For some reason General Howe hesitated, probably hoping that he could still make terms, but it soon developed that he intended to take Fort Washington by assault.

Fort Washington with Fort Constitution on the opposite side, and Fort Lee further towards Peekskill, with various contrivances blocked the Hudson River. It was supposed that it was a very strong position. The Pennsylvania Regiments under Cadwalader, Magaw and parts of Miles and Atlee's battalions comprised nearly the entire garrison, and were stretched out some two miles. Magaw was in command. Howe's vessels succeeded in passing up the river. Washington saw it was hopeless to remain, as his experience in the French and Indian War in Virginia had taught the danger of a chain of Forts with a weak force ; he protested but was unheeded with the fatal result. The same thing happened here ; Congress insisted Fort Washington should be held. Washington had gone to West Point to arrange a fortified position there, intending to evacuate. Magaw was confident and Washington had yielded to Greene who was in command on the spot. Greene in the meantime had thrown in about 1,000 men, making the total about 3,000. By a vastly superior force, the Americans were driven from the field to the Fort. It was so small, and became so crowded they were unable to move and defend themselves ; surrender followed. Lord Howe returned some 2,800 men and officers besides a great deal of artillery. There was no such loss during the War. The number of prisoners was so great that some were never exchanged.

Discovering a letter from Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, who commanded his Regiment in the Fort to Col. Timothy Pickering, I give you its substance :



TRENTON, May 1822.

*Dear Sir,*

I recd your letter of the 15th inst. and thank you for the information it contains.

It is now more than Forty five years since the Affair of Fort Washington, and though it can scarcely be expected I should be able, after so long an interval, to afford you a full Narrative of all the Incidents that occur'd on the Day of the Attack, yet I have it in my power, in some Measure, to satisfy your inquiries. I shall however avail myself, in performing this Task, and to save Trouble, of a statement of this Nature, wh I made in the year 1811, at the Request of a Friend of mine, formerly a Captain in the 3d Pennsylvania Battalion wh I commanded in the War of the Revolution, who was writing a book entitled "Memoirs of a Life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania within the last Sixty years," in which he mentions the Attack on Fort Washington, and our Posts, on the Island of New York.

My Statement commences on page 175 of that Work, and ends in page 180, with my Arrival at the Fort; exclusively of which I furnished not a single Sentence published in the Book. I however recommend to your notice, a Paragraph of the Author, in his Book pages 188, 189, in which he gives the following extract from Genl Washington's Letter to Congress.

"I sent a billet to Col. Magaw directing him to hold out, and I would endeavor in the Evening to bring off the Garrison, if the Fortress could not be maintained, as I did not expect it could, the Enemy being possessed of the adjacent Ground." When I arrived at the Fort, I found the British had succeeded, in their several Attacks, and were in possession of all the Ground, except that in which the Fort stood. That they should have been possessed of all the adjacent Ground with the Force they employed, could not well be wondered at, when it is known,

1st That the Post on the Rear of Mount Washington was attacked by 3000 Hessians, against Col Rawlin's single Regiment of Riflemen.

2d That the Post at the Point on Haarlem River, opposite to Fort Washington, was assailed by the British Guards & Light Infantry, and defended by a raw Regiment of Militia.

3d. That at Roger Morris's House not a Man was posted for Defence, and when Six or Seven Hundred Highlanders approached the Shore, the only opposition they encountered was by the Detachment of about 150 Men from the lower Line wh they could not well spare.

4th. That the attack on the lower Line, extending across the Island of New York, was by 1600 British Troops against 650 Men ; the Number of Men left after the Detachment of 150 Men was sent to Roger Morris's House.

The Lower Line required 3000 Men for an efficient Defence. The Assailants in the whole, were estimated at 7000, supported by the British Army.

The Fort and the extent of the Ground, including the Flanks on the Haarlem and North Rivers, required at least 8000 men. The Fort I always considered as an open Field Fort—constructed of earth, without Casemates or even Shelter—(the Cannon Iron six Pounders) without any qualification or Character, which could possibly be construed into a Fortress capable of standing a Siege, against a regular Army, furnished with Artillery.

Before I left the Fort, many weeks previous to the Attack, to take charge of the lower Line and the adjacent Ground, I had a Conversation with the commanding Officer on the Island, in which I most forcibly inculcated the necessity of instantly attending to the full Supply of Water, Ammunition and Provisions and everything requisite for the Defence of the Fort, and also proposed to him to form a Work which I conceived would be of great importance in flanking the Enemy should they attempt to ascend the Hill in Rear of Mount Washington—the Spot they actually selected for the Attack ; all of which he cordially approved.

General Washington's idea of the Incompetency of the Fort to make a serious Defence, is efficiently evinced in his Billet to

Col. Magaw; and I may add the Sentiment entertained by Genl Lee, who in a Conversation he had with me, reprobated the Measure of keeping the Garrison on New York Island; and said when he recd the Intelligence of the unfortunate event, he was so excited, that he tore the Hair out of his Head.

I have thus, with Candour and Impartiality given you the best Information in my Power, and if the Facts I have disclosed should bear hard upon the Advisers and Abbettors, of the fatal Measure of keeping the Troops on the Island, after General Washington had crossed to the West side of the North River, and whilst General Howe was marching his Army down to King's Bridge, I would not take a Feather from the weight which must fall on their heads, however dignified, or however high they may have ranked in the Army. \* \* \* \* \*

Few remain who can look so far back as we can, and upon Scenes more important to our Country.

With great Regard & Esteem

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your Obedt Servt

Lamb<sup>t</sup> Cadwalader.

Col. Timothy Pickering.

Now the point I wish to make is this, the capture of Fort Washington on the Hudson changed the whole campaign of both armies, and led to movements resulting in the encampment at White Marsh after the Battle of Germantown. From the Hudson to Fort Washington was one continuous campaign, ending with the retreat to Valley Forge.

Washington immediately retreated to the Jerseys, throwing a body of troops between the enemy and the Delaware, to protect Philadelphia. He cautioned Gen. Charles Lee to be on the alert, but Lee thought he could take care of himself, exclaiming, "Oh! General, how could you be persuaded by those whose judgment was inferior to your own?" This was the first echo of what afterwards became the "Conway Cabal," for Lee and Gates

thought Washington's star was waning, and Col. Reed, of Washington's staff, writes to Lee : "We are in an awful and alarming situation. I think yourself or some one should go to Congress and form plans of a new army." The correspondence between Washington and Lee, and Lee and Gates is one of the extraordinary occurrences of the whole War.

Lee disagreed with Washington as to the designs of the enemy against Philadelphia, and meditated an attack in the rear which he thought would redound to his own reputation. He replies to Reed that as soon as he carried out his own views, he would fly to the aid of the Commander-in-chief, as he really thought the Commander-in-chief could do better with him than without him.

Washington had been closely followed by the enemy and lingered at Brunswick in the hope of reinforcements. His men were dispirited by their misfortunes, and the loss of baggage. Gen. Heath, who had been ordered forward and was withheld by Lee, writes that "Gen. Lee's conduct is so extraordinary that one is at a loss to account for it." Lee still delaying, Washington writes, "Do come on! Your arrival may be the means of preserving a city whose loss must prove of the most fatal consequence to the cause of America."

Putnam was detached to take command of Philadelphia and put it in a state of defense. Congress adjourned to Baltimore. Washington had then about 5,000 men ; 1,000 N. J. Militia, 1,500 Militia from Philadelphia and 500 German Yeomanry from Pennsylvania. Gates, however, he was informed, could come with seven Regiments, and these, with the troops from Lee, would enable him to strike a blow. Lee then at Morristown, with 4,000 men, writes to Washington, "I cannot persuade myself that Philadelphia is the object at present. Cannot I do more service by attacking their rear?"

Washington replies, "Philadelphia, beyond all question, is the object of the enemy's movements, and nothing less than our utmost exertions will prevent Gen. Howe from possessing it. The force I have is weak and utterly incompetent. I must therefore



entreat you to push on with every possible succor you can bring." Lee heard that Gates had arrived at Peekskill, and writes to Heath to forward three Regiments to Morristown, adding, "I am in hopes of recapturing the province. It was really in the hands of the enemy before my arrival."

On the 11th of December he writes to Washington he should march to the ferry above Burlington. Washington replies, "I am surprised that you should be in doubt as to which route to take. I have so frequently mentioned our situation and the necessity of your aid, that it is painful to me to add a word on the subject. Congress has directed that Philadelphia be defended to the last extremity. The fatal consequences that must attend its loss are but too obvious to everyone. Your arrival may be the means of saving it."

Lee finally decamped from Morristown, but marched only about 8 miles to a small town. Leaving General Sullivan in command of the troops, he took up his quarters at a tavern at Baskenridge some miles distant. As the British were 20 miles away he took only a small guard. He had ordered General Sullivan to march to Pluckamin, off the route he was ordered to take, indicating an attack on the British at Brunswick. He writes to Gates, "The ingenious manœuvre of Fort Washington has completely unhinged the goodly fabric we have been building. There never was so damned a stroke; *entre nous!* a certain great man is damnably deficient! He has thrown me into a situation where I have my choice of difficulties. If I stay in this province I risk myself and army, if I do not stay, the province is lost forever. As to what relates to yourself, if you think you can be in time to aid the General, by all means go. You will at least save your army." Almost at that moment, Colonel Harcourt and his dragoons appeared before the house, and very fortunately General Lee was captured, placed on a horse bare-headed, in slippers and blanket coat, and carried to Brunswick.

General Sullivan, assuming command, changed his route and joined Washington. The British supposed they had captured

the most scientific of the American generals, who had neglected the first principle of war, "Keep a united army."

Severe words were spoken against Gen. Lee and serious accusation made, somewhat modified by the harsh treatment he ingeniously complained of. Washington writes, "This is an additional misfortune, and the most vexatious as it was from his own folly and imprudence." Washington had previously expressed faith in Lee, but added, "He is fickle, capricious and ambitious."

A party seems about this time to have sprung up in Congress for the purpose of superseding Washington. If Lee had succeeded in his schemes he would probably have been made Commander-in-chief.

An intercepted letter convinced Washington that Howe was only waiting for the River to freeze to commence active operations. Being reinforced by Sullivan and Gates, Washington determined on the aggressive. He offered a command to Gates to coöperate from Bristol, but Gates declined and set out for Philadelphia. He was urged to confer with Colonel Reed and General John Cadwalader at Bristol. This he seems to have avoided, and told Wilkinson, one of his staff, that he should suggest to Congress that instead of attempting to stop Howe at the Delaware, we ought to retire to the South of the Susquehanna and form a new army there. In spite of all these complications, however, Washington on that Christmas night crossed the Delaware with about 2,400 men and won the Battle of Trenton, taking 1,000 prisoners, of whom 32 were officers. The other divisions not joining, his position was extremely hazardous, so he recrossed the river. The time of many men was about to expire. This was the turning point of the Revolution. The men were persuaded to serve six months longer, but there was no money. Washington writes to Robert Morris: "If you could possibly collect £100 or £150 it would be of service." Morris was at his wits end, but finally a wealthy Quaker loaned the money. Just think of it! \$750! Fiske says \$50,000 were sent.

The ice impeded crossing, thus enabling Howe to concentrate his forces at Princeton. Cornwallis, who had obtained leave of

absence, was hastily recalled. He assumed command and entered Trenton. The two hostile armies encamped on the two sides of the Assanpink Creek. Cornwallis was urged to attack that night, but feeling sure of the game, said he would "bag the fox in the morning." Leaving his fires burning, Washington slipped away in the night. Cornwallis was completely outgeneralled, for Washington pushed on for the British stores at Brunswick. Meeting a force of the enemy, possibly two regiments, he was delayed to fight the battle of Princeton. Cornwallis followed ; thus began the race to Brunswick.

To General Putnam at Philadelphia, Washington writes : "I am in hopes of driving the enemy from the Jerseys."

To General Heath, at the Highlands, he writes : "The enemy are in great confusion," and directs him to move towards New York while he followed to Morristown.

In the meantime Cornwallis collected his troops at Brunswick and Amboy, to have communication by water with New York, presenting, as Hamilton said, the extraordinary spectacle of a powerful army straitened within narrow limits, and never permitted to transgress those limits with impunity. It was a triumphant close to the most critical period of the war, as Irving says, gaining for Washington from statesmen and generals in Europe, the name of the American Fabius. Cornwallis, at the surrender of Yorktown, expressing his admiration, said : "After all, your Excellency's operations in New Jersey were such that nothing could surpass them."

The British officers wrote that the rebels were fleeing in confusion, but Thomas Paine, who had accompanied the army, says : "With a handful of men we continued an orderly retreat four hundred miles, saving baggage, ammunition, field pieces, stores and crossing four rivers. None can say that our retreat was precipitate for we were three weeks in performing it, that the country might have time to come in. Twice we marched back to meet the enemy."

Howe was in winter quarters in New York ; his troops loosely cantoned about the Jerseys from the Delaware to New Brunswick.



The British generals had been outgeneraled, defeated and held in check by Washington, encamped on the Heights of Morristown. Various strategic movements took place without particular change in position. Elias Boudinot tells of the spy who had been sent by Howe to Washington's headquarters. Being deceived by false returns he reported to Howe who decided it would be imprudent to attack. ("Life and Letters of Elias Boudinot.")

There was still fear that Howe might ascend the Hudson and join Burgoyne, as he should have done, or make an attack upon New England in accordance with his original plan, yet the fitting out of the fleet looked like an attack on Philadelphia. Finally when the fleet was seen in the capes of the Delaware, Washington marched to Germantown by this York road, camping at Neshaminy Falls near Hartsville.

Fiske, in his *American Revolution*, page 307, says: Howe's expedition by sea was in consequence of General Lee's advice. This proved his ruin, as his instructions were to get back in time to aid Burgoyne. Fiske also adds that eighty years after the war a paper was found, dated March 29th, 1777, marked "Mr. Lee's plan" thus proving that Lee's subsequent behavior on the field of Monmouth was rank treason.

Spending some days at Stenton, the Logan family homestead, after conference at Philadelphia, Washington hastened to Chester. In the meantime precaution was taken to defend the approaches by the river. Some supposed that Charleston would be the objective point, and at a council of war it was proposed to march toward the Hudson and attack New York, as it could hardly be believed that Howe would desert Burgoyne. As there was much disaffection at Philadelphia, Washington marched his army through the city to Front and Walnut streets, making all the display possible, continuing on to Wilmington at the confluence of Christiana Creek and the Brandywine, where he set up his headquarters.

Howe finally landed at the head of Elk on Chesapeake Bay, seventy miles from Philadelphia, hoping to find friends in the lower counties.

The divisions of Generals Greene and Stephens were ordered from Wilmington. Sullivan arrived with 3,000 men. Washington had made up his mind to a battle in the open field. He had about 15,000 men, only 11,000 of whom were effective. The British had 18,000, but only 15,000 in action. Cornwallis gained the rear and Sullivan was ordered to oppose him, while Wayne kept Knyphausen at bay at the Ford. Sullivan was forced to give way. Knyphausen tried to force his way across the Ford. Wayne, and Proctor's artillery opposed him. Greene was summoned to support the right wing. The British were victorious and we were driven from the field. Wayne retired to the Chester Road. The Commander-in-chief arriving with Greene, the whole army took position behind Chester for the night. The scene of this battle deciding the fate of Philadelphia was 28 miles from Philadelphia. Congress fled to Lancaster and afterward to Yorktown. Howe did not push the pursuit. Lafayette says had he done so and marched directly to Darby, the American army would have been destroyed.

Washington taking advantage of Howe's inactivity, passed through Darby on the 12th, across the Schuylkill to Germantown within a short distance of Philadelphia, encamping at Hill's house near the present Queen Lane reservoir. Leaving Armstrong with some Pennsylvania militia to guard Philadelphia, he recrossed the Schuylkill and advanced toward the Lancaster road with the intention of turning Howe's left flank. Howe made a similar disposition to outflank him. The two armies came in sight of each other at the Warren Tavern, 23 miles from Philadelphia, but were prevented by a violent storm from engaging. Through the rain and mire, they marched to Yellow Springs and thence to Warwick Furnace. Detaching Wayne to get in the rear, in touch with General Smallwood of the Maryland Militia, and watch for Howe's baggage and hospital trains, Washington crossed at Parker's Ford and took position. Wayne got to Tredyffrin near Paoli and urged Washington to come on to attack. But the country being full of disaffected persons, Howe received information and detached General Gray to surprise Wayne. Wayne

ordered his men to sleep on their arms. Col. Hampton, the second in command, received the attack, resulting in the massacre of Paoli. Wayne retreated, rallied his troops and made a stand. The British retired with 70 or 80 prisoners and eight baggage wagons. Smallwood's men seeing the victors approaching, fled in a panic. Having disposed of Wayne, Howe made a rapid march up the Schuylkill on the road to Reading, as if to capture the stores; this was a feint.

Washington followed to Pottsgrove, 30 miles from Philadelphia. Howe succeeded in crossing at Valley Forge, and Gordon's Ford (Phoenixville), and moving southward, encamping at Stony Creek, Norristown, for the night, slipped into Philadelphia by Germantown, a march of 20, some say 30, days.

Washington then collected his force, about 8,000 and 3,000 militia, marched to Pottsgrove, Pennypacker's Mills, to Skippack Creek, camping at Mecthacton Hills, 14 miles from Germantown.

About this time Washington heard of the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, who had reported directly to Congress, then sitting at Yorktown, ignoring his Commander-in-chief, taking the credit of Schuyler's sagacity, Washington's activity in detaining Howe, and Arnold's bravery.

It was decided to move to Blue Bell and the Morris House. Hoping that the defence of the Delaware would resist the fleet under Admiral Howe, the American army could invest by land, and thus as Franklin had said, Philadelphia has taken General Howe instead of Howe taking Philadelphia.

Intercepted letters giving information that Howe had detached some of his force to the Jerseys, to aid in clearing the River Delaware, Washington determined to attack the British camp at Germantown. The British encampment extended across the village of Germantown at right angles with the main road. From the Skippack Creek, 14 miles, the march began down the Skippack road, to approach by four routes, that all should arrive at the same time.

The divisions of Sullivan and Wayne, flanked by Conway's Brigade, were to enter the town by a road leading to the enemy's

centre, while Armstrong with the Pennsylvania Militia were to take the road on the right near the Schuylkill and gain their left.

The divisions of Greene and Stephens flanked by McDougal's Brigade were to make a circuit on the American left by the Limekiln Pike, and attack the British right wing, while the Maryland and Jersey Militia under Smallwood were to march down by a road still further to the left, Old York Road, and fall upon their right flank and rear. The plan was well concerted and the surprise complete. Washington accompanied the right wing, emerging from the woods at Chestnut Hill. The morning was dark, and there was a heavy fog.

The patrol led by Capt. Allen McLane, attacked the soldiers stationed as pickets, attached to a battalion forming at Mount Airy. Wayne led the attack with light infantry. He says they broke at first, but soon formed, and a well-directed fire followed on both sides. The British again gave way, but returned. Sullivan's division formed on the west of the road and joined in the attack. The rest were too far off. The enemy broke, leaving their artillery, and were hotly pursued by Wayne. "Our men pushed on with the bayonet," says Wayne, "remembering Paoli, Sept. 20th." Officers tried to restrain them and a terrible *mêlée* occurred. The fog, together with the smoke from the guns made it as dark as night. The whole force of the enemy were driven from the ground, leaving the tents standing, and all the baggage. Col. Musgrave threw himself with some companies of the 40th British Regiment, into Chew's house. The main body passed on, pursued by Wayne.

As the rest of this division came up to join in the pursuit, Musgrave opened fire from the upper windows of Chew's house. This halted them; some were for pushing on, but General Knox objected, on the old military maxim, "never leave a garrisoned fort in the rear." Lieutenant Smith, demanding surrender, with a flag of truce, was mortally wounded. The artillery was too light, and an attempt to fire the house failed. At length a regiment was left, and the rest passed on. This delay was fatal though only half an hour. The divisions could not be united. The fog



and the smoke rendered all obscure at 30 yards. They knew nothing of their position ; the original plan was only carried out in the centre ; the flanks were not molested.

Sullivan, however, reinforced by the North Carolina Brigade, pushed on a mile beyond Chew's house, when the left wing of the enemy gave way before him. Greene and Stephens having made a circuit, were late, and became separated by reason of Stephens's division stopping to relieve the force at Chew's house. Greene pushed on to the market place, driving the enemy and taking a number of prisoners. The enemy began to waver ; Smallwood and the New Jersey and Maryland troops were just showing themselves on the right flank of the enemy, and our troops seemed on the point of carrying the day, when a singular panic seized our army. Wayne's division having pursued three miles, alarmed by an approach of a body of American troops on their left, which they mistook for the enemy, fell back in spite of their officers. Falling upon Stephens's division, they threw them into a panic, thinking they were the enemy, thus all was in confusion, and our army fled from their own victory, pursued by light horse from Philadelphia. The retreat met with less loss than might have been expected, the Americans carrying their guns and making a running fight. Wayne, in the meantime, turned his cannon from the Church hill and brought the enemy to a stand. Then the retreat continued all day, to the Perkiomen Creek, 20 miles.

Sullivan writes that Washington greatly exposed himself, and yielded to his entreaties to retire, but returned.

Washington writes to Congress : "Every account confirms the opinion I first entertained, that our troops retreated on the instant when victory was declared. The tumult and discord and even despair which it seemed had taken place in the British army was scarcely to be paralleled, and it is said, so thoroughly did the idea of retreat prevail that Chester had been fixed for their rendezvous. I can discover no other cause for not improving this happy opportunity than the extreme haziness of the weather."

So, also, Capt. Heath, of Virginia, writes : "What makes this inglorious flight more galling to us was that we knew the enemy had ordered a retreat or rendezvous at Chester. And that 2000 Hessians had actually crossed the Schuylkill ; that the Tories were in intense distress and moving from the city : that our prisoners confined in the new jail made it ring with shouts of joy ; that we passed, on pursuing, over 20 pieces of cannon, their tents standing filled with the choicest baggage ; in fine, everything was as we could have wished, when the above flight took place."

Wayne writes : "Fortune smiled upon us for full three hours. The enemy were broken, dispersed, flying in all quarters ; we were in possession of their whole encampment, together with all their artillery. A windmill attack was made upon a house, into which six light companies had thrown themselves, to avoid our bayonets. Our troops were deceived by this attack ; thinking it something formidable, they fell back. The enemy believing it to be a retreat, followed ; confusion ensued, and we ran away from the arms of victory open to us."

The plan of attack was too widely extended for concert, and too complicated for precise coöperation, and the march had to be conducted in the night and with a large portion of undisciplined militia, and yet a bewildering fog alone appeared to have prevented its complete success.

Irving says, however, that the impression made by the audacity of this attack attempted upon Germantown, was greater, we are told, than that caused by any single incident of the War, after Lexington and Bunker Hill.

A British military historian observes : "In this action the Americans acted upon the offensive and though repulsed with loss, showed themselves a formidable adversary, capable of charging with resolution, and retreating in good order."

The army moved from Perkiomen to the old camping ground at Pennypacker's Mills. Washington was reinforced by some troops from Peekskill, no longer needed on the Hudson. To be nearer to Philadelphia he moved to the Blue Bell tavern, and encamped at Drayton's woods, with headquarters at the Morris

house. It was here that Lafayette joined him and a council of war was held; also a court martial at the request of Wayne, to investigate the Paoli affair. It was important to watch Howe, as well as to hem him in at Philadelphia, and cut off supplies.

The army moved to White Marsh. The main army encamped on the hill just beyond Fort Washington, called Camp Hill, formerly the property of John Fell, now Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer's. Washington's headquarters were established just below, in the house owned by George Emlen, a prominent Quaker merchant. The left wing occupied Fort Washington, where a strong redoubt was erected to command the road leading to Germantown and Philadelphia. The Militia under General Potter, occupied *this* hill to the right.

The country was thickly wooded, with the Sandy Run in the rear of Fort Washington and the Wissahickon running along the side, with trees leveled in front, their tops pointed outward, made a strong position.

Gates was pressed to send reinforcements, especially Morgan's men. He delayed, finally they and other troops arrived. The delay was embarrassing as the enemy were making attempts on Fort Mercer and Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. Howe constructed batteries and invested by land and water, but Washington could not relinquish his position as it would leave the stores at Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown exposed. General Varnum was stationed at Red Bank.

Howe attacked Fort Mifflin and the garrison was compelled to retreat to Red Bank. Finally the British fleet was successful in ascending the river, and the Americans were driven from their position. Had Gates obeyed orders and sent reinforcements, we might have stood our ground.

Washington's position here at Fort Washington was very strong; the British delayed action until they had completed some defences along the Schuylkill, and took extraordinary precaution in case of defeat.

On the fourth of December, Capt. Allen McLane brought news to Washington's headquarters that an attack was to be



made that night. About three, the alarm guns announced the approach of the enemy ; they advanced as day broke and encamped at Chestnut Hill, three miles from the right wing. Brigadier General Irvine was sent with 600 Pennsylvania Militia to skirmish. He met a force coming from Flourtown at the foot of the hill below the church. His men gave way and he was taken prisoner. In the night the British moved northward, approaching within a mile of the encampment, the valley and the stream of Sandy Run intervening ; there on the edge of the hill they remained all day, having formed a line from our right to the extremity of our left upon the long height opposite to ours in the wood, fully three miles in extent directly in front of the American camp. At one o'clock in the morning they inclined still further to the left, indicating a general attack if Washington could be induced to leave his stronghold.

To check the plundering of the farmers in the vicinity of Edge Hill, Morgan and his corps, supported by Potter's brigade and Col. Gist's Maryland Militia, were sent forward. A severe fight took place ; the British were obliged to concentrate their forces. The militia then fell back, as it was determined that no general engagement should take place unless they (*i. e.*, the British) should attack Washington in position.

In this advance the British had secured a higher and more commanding position ; Washington felt that an attack was intended. At 12 o'clock that night, 12 regiments paraded before Washington's headquarters under Sullivan and Wayne, when news came that the enemy had retreated to Philadelphia. Washington writes to Congress : "I detached light troops to fall upon them, but they were not able to come up with them. I sincerely wish they had made the attack, as the issue, in all probability, from the disposition of our troops, and the strong position of our camp, would have been fortunate and happy."

The British Army appear to have marched by the Church road, next by the Limekiln road, and lastly by the Susquehanna Street road, and thence down the old York road, through Jenkintown, Shoemaker's Town and Rising Sun. Washington writes

further he was doubtful of the enemy's loss ; one account was 500 men killed and wounded, but this was doubtless exaggerated. Graham, in his life of General Morgan, says 350 killed and wounded, but adds that the rifle corps suffered severely.

Washington says 27 men killed in Morgan's corps besides Major Morris, a valuable officer, wounded. Christopher Marshall in his diary states that General Howe had returned on the evening of the 8th, leaving behind 200 men, to the great astonishment of the citizens. Major Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers says the rebels lost about 100 men and the King's troops a little more. This would show that the struggle had been a sharp one. Howe must have had nearly three fourths of his whole army. In the retreat, and in the four days' plundering, the British inflicted severe loss upon the inhabitants below Chestnut Hill, burning houses and seizing everything at hand, while the Hessians committed many outrages.

It has always been a matter of surprise that the British did not attack the rear, where they could have cut off Washington from his baggage and provisions.

In this connection we should not omit the story of Lydia Darrah, who, it was claimed, gave the information of the attack by Howe. This has lately become a burning question. The Daughters of the American Revolution have threatened to become excited. A writer says if Washington was the father of his country Lydia Darrah was the mother, etc. William Darrah and his wife occupied the house where Major André, the British Adjutant General, had established himself in Philadelphia. She overheard the arrangements, and feigning sleep, arose to secure the doors as the officers departed. In the morning she informed the family that she must go to Frankford for some flour, stopping at the British headquarters to obtain a pass. Leaving her bag at Frankford she continued five miles through the snow to the American outposts. Falling in with Captain John Craig of the Light Horse, sent by Washington to gather information of the movements of the enemy, she disclosed her secret. Capt. Craig conducted her to a house nearby and has-

tened to Washington's headquarters with the news. When the British Army returned to Philadelphia, the Adjutant General, Andre, entered the house and inquired if any of her family were up the night before. She replied that all had retired at 8 P. M. Andre replied: "It is very strange how Gen. Washington could have obtained the information of our attack. I knew you were asleep Lydia, for I rapped three times before you awakened, yet it is certain we were betrayed. We found Washington prepared at every point to receive us, and we were obliged to march back to the city like a parcel of fools."

In one of the historical sketches published by the Montgomery County Historical Society, the author remarks, "Shame on the American people that this brave woman should have gone to her grave without reward, while 'Captain Molly' [Pitcher] of Monmouth was rewarded. By the recommendation of Washington, her name was placed on the list of half-pay officers for life, and she also had conferred upon her the commission of sergeant. The action of Mrs. Darrah was of so much more importance to the army that we fail to understand why it should have passed unrecognized by the Government." Watson says General Armstrong and Colonel Clark gave the information Nov. 29, and Dec. 1 and 3.

Irving, in his life of Washington, tells us that Capt. Allen McLane gave Washington this information, and Washington himself writes to Congress: "From a variety of intelligence received, I had reason to believe that General Howe intended to give us a general action." In the 1st volume of "The Life and Letters of Elias Boudinot," page 68, we find he writes:

"In the autumn of 1777 the American army lay some time at Whitemarsh. I was then commissary-general of prisoners and managed the intelligence of the army. I was reconnoitering along the lines near the city of Philadelphia. I dined at a small post at the Rising Sun, about three miles from the city. After dinner a little, poor-looking, insignificant old woman came in and solicited leave to go into the country to buy some flour. While we were asking some questions she walked up to me and put into my hands a dirty old needlebook with various small pockets in

it. Surprised at this, I told her she should return and she should have an answer. On opening the needlebook I could not find anything till I got to the last pocket, where I found a piece of paper rolled into the form of a pipe shank. On unrolling it I found information that General Howe was coming out the next morning with 5,000 men, 13 pieces of cannon, baggage wagons and 11 boats on wagon wheels. On comparing this with other information I found it true, and immediately rode first to headquarters. According to my usual custom, and agreeable to orders received from General Washington, I first related to him the naked facts without comment or opinion. He received it with much thoughtfulness. I then gave him my opinion, that General Howe's design was to cross the Delaware under pretense of going to New York, then in the night to recross the Delaware above Bristol and come suddenly on our rear, where we were totally unguarded, and cut off our baggage, if not the whole army. He heard it without a single observation, being deep in thought. I repeated my observations. He still was silent. Supposing myself unattended to I earnestly repeated my opinion with urging him to order a few redoubts thrown up in our rear, as it was growing late. The general answered me, 'Mr. Boudinot, the enemy have no business in our rear; the boats are designed to deceive us. To-morrow morning by daylight you will find them coming down such a byroad on our left.' Then calling an aide-de-camp, ordered a line thrown up along our whole front at the foot of the hill. As I was quartered on that very byroad with six or eight other officers, a mile in front of our army and no picket advanced in front of us, his opinion made a deep impression upon me, though I thought the general under a manifest mistake. I returned to my quarters, first obtaining a picket to be put on that road in advance. When I got home the officers were informed of the news and my opinion that we should lose our baggage at least the next morning. That our general was at least out in his judgment, but repeated his last words, proposed it as a matter of prudence to have our horses saddled and the servants ordered to have them



at the door on the first alarm gun being fired. About 3 o'clock in the morning we were aroused by the alarm guns ; we immediately mounted. By sunrise the British were in possession of our quarters down the byroad mentioned by General Washington. I then said I never would set up my judgment against his. The enemy remained several days encamped on Chestnut Hill and General Washington opposite to him. On the evening of the second or third day General Washington was informed of some very harsh and severe speeches made by a committee from congress, of which Robert Morris was one, relative to General Washington for not attacking the British and putting an end to the war at once, and declaring that if he did not do it further opposition to the British was vain, etc. The fact was that both parties were so strongly covered that the assailant in all probability would have been beaten and the essential interests of America required that the Americans should gain the battle. However General Washington being exceedingly hurt with these observations and hard speeches determined at all events to hazard an attack and let the committee abide the consequences. Accordingly he detached General Wayne with his brigade to advance on the enemy and into the valley between the two armies and near the foot of Chestnut Hill, to be ready in the morning. Another brigade was advanced part of the way towards him.

"A spy, who was in our camp immediately on Wayne's moving carried the intelligence to the British general. A skirmish was had in the day and one of our militia generals was wounded and taken prisoner. He was put into a room adjoining one in which a British aide-de-camp lodged. He overheard an officer come in and tell him that the Rebels were advancing to make an attack next morning and that their retreat was ordered by the British general. When the American troops began their movement next morning at the dawn of day not a British soldier was to be seen. The light horse pursued and came up and harassed the rear of the British a few miles from Philadelphia. Thus the defeat of the American army was again providentially prevented, for we were by no means equal to the attack, as the British were so

strongly formed and our army made up of undisciplined men."

From this it would appear that Lydia Darrah really did give information and the story is true ; but it was not to her alone the credit was due, which may have made it impossible to do full justice to her.

While in camp here, Washington learned of the activity of the cabal against him. It seems that on the 17th of October, 1777 he wrote to Richard Henry Lee, then in Congress, protesting against the promotion of Gen. Conway to the rank of Major-General, which threw Conway into the faction then forming. He became so active that the faction acquired the name of "Conway's Cabal." The object seemed to be to depreciate Washington's military character in comparison with that of Gates, who had achieved the surrender of Burgoyne by the plans of Washington and Schuyler, and the bravery of Arnold. The correspondence between Conway and Gates, and also of James Lovell, member of Congress from Massachusetts, was of extraordinary character, on a parallel with that of General Charles Lee.

Washington writes Conway—Sir : A letter which I received last night contained the following paragraph—in a letter from General Conway to General Gates he says . . . Heaven has determined to save your country, or a weak general and bad Counsellors would have ruined it. I am sir your humble servant,  
 "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

James Lovell writes to Gates : "You have saved our Northern Hemisphere ; and in spite of consummate and repeated blundering, you have changed the condition of the Southern campaign, on the part of the enemy from offensive to defensive. . . . The campaign here must soon close ; if our troops are obliged to retire to Lancaster, Reading, Bethlehem, etc. for winter quarters, and the country below is laid open to the enemy's flying parties, great and very general will be the murmur—so great, so general, that nothing inferior to a commander-in-chief will be able to resist the mighty torrent of public clamor and public vengeance.



We have had a noble army melted down by ill-judged marches, marches that disgrace the authors and directors, and which have occasioned the severest and most just sarcasm and contempt of our enemies.

“How much are you to be envied my dear general! How different your conduct and your fortune!

“A letter from Col. Mifflin, received at the writing of the last paragraph, gives me the disagreeable intelligence of the loss of our fort on the Delaware. You must know the consequences—loss of the river boats, galleys, ships of war, etc: good winter quarters to the enemy, and a general retreat, or ill-judged, blind attempt on our part to save a gone character.

“Conway, Spotswood, Conner, Ross and Mifflin resigned, and many other brave and good officers are preparing their letters to Congress on the same subject. In short this army will be totally lost, unless you come down and collect the virtuous band who wish to fight under your banner, and with their aid save the Southern Hemisphere. Prepare yourself for a jaunt to this place—Congress must send for you.”

Finally the intrigues of the cabal were exposed resulting in the duel of Conway and the complete extinction of the whole party, during the encampment at Valley Forge. Lafayette writes that Lee would have profited by their schemes, not Gates. Gates was the real conspirator and Conway but a tool.

The winter had now set in. After holding a council of war, the Commander-in-chief decided to march to Valley Forge where he could protect the country and watch the enemy. As the stone erected by this society at the side of the Bethlehem Pike below Fort Washington, tells us, about 700 feet south of this stone is an American redout and the site of Howe's threatened attack, Dec. 6, 1777. From here Washington's army marched to Valley Forge.” Along this Skippack road, turning to the left at the Broad Axe, across Swedesford (Norristown) at Matson's Ford (Conshohocken) to Gulf Mills, thence to Valley Forge. As Washington said you could track the army by the blood from the feet of the men in the snow.

The attempt to capture Lafayette took place after the army was in winter quarters at Valley Forge, but the music of the Meschianza reminds us that we are close to the scene. Washington having heard that the British were about to evacuate Philadelphia detached Lafayette with about 2200 men and five guns on the 18th of May, 1778 on a reconnoissance, cautioning him against surprise. He marched from Valley Forge crossing at Swede's Ford (Norristown) to Barren Hill, and took position near the church about eleven miles from Philadelphia and twelve from Valley Forge. Secure against an attack on his front and right, General Potter with the militia was ordered to scout and guard against an attack from Philadelphia by Germantown and Chestnut Hill.

Generals Howe and Clinton learning that Lafayette was thus isolated from the main army, thought it an opportunity to wind up the Meschianza and bring Lafayette back to Philadelphia as a prisoner of war. Apart from the glory to Howe, who was about to return to England, it would have been a blow to the French negotiations, and therefore a most important affair. Mr. Charlemagne Tower, quoting from the memoirs of the Marquis, says: "So certain were they of success that they had invited a party of ladies and gentlemen to meet General Lafayette at an entertainment the next day. Admiral Lord Howe accompanied his brother as a volunteer. So the morning after the Meschianza one division of 8,000 men with fifteen pieces of artillery under General Grant moved by Frankford to White Marsh, thence along this Skippack Pike to the Broad Axe about a mile from here, turning to Plymouth, securing Swede's ford in the rear of the American troops.

General Potter was supposed to be on the watch at this very point, but for some reason never explained to this day disappeared.

Another column with a force of cavalry marched by Germantown along the Schuylkill on the left directly to Barren Hill, while a third body of men advanced forward along the Ridge road to attack the front. Generals Howe and Clinton accom-

panied this last force. Thus it was intended that Lafayette should be completely surrounded. But it seems from the tradition of a local historian that a certain Captain Stoy living near the mill below discovered the troops which the militia had failed to find and ran to the Broad Axe, where he called up Rudolph Bartleson, who continued on to Plymouth and gave the alarm. Some say that Stoy ran across these fields direct to Plymouth. Mr. Tower says that General Grant stopped at the Broad Axe for breakfast, affording an opportunity for the news to spread.

There are letters from French officers on Lafayette's staff relating how Lafayette discovered Matson's Ford (Conshohocken) which he gained before General Grant reached it. Throwing forward a force to hold Grant, Lafayette withdrew his men across this ford to the other side of the Schuylkill. Lafayette says in his memoirs Generals Howe and Clinton led back their men to Philadelphia "very tired, very much ashamed and very much laughed at." Remaining all night on the South side of Matson's Ford, after the retreat of the British he recrossed and took up his former position at Barren Hill, thence across Swedes' Ford by the road he had come, back to Valley Forge.

A brilliant feat but "a very near thing."

Nothing now remains in sight save the flag contributed by this society to the care of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, to whom we owe our thanks, and St. Thomas's Church. There is no greater monument than a historic church. For more than two centuries St. Thomas's Church has prospered with a bright future still before it, unlike the pitiful tale of stranded churches in large cities. Philadelphia was in its earlier days a mere village, and all this country thickly wooded, perhaps desolate.

When we say the church we do not mean the beautiful structure consecrated in 1881—once a church always a church. Improvement and change of structure indicate progress. The original was but a log chapel, built in 1695, by the family of Major Jasper Farmer, the first settler. In 1701 this log chapel was destroyed by fire and the descendants of Major Farmer

erected a substantial stone church which stood for 107 years. The rector of the church at Oxford, about 10 miles distant, had charge of both. The road on the left (right from here), was built to facilitate his journey between the two churches. Known as the Church road, it is to-day recognized as one of the best in the county.

Among others the Rev. William Smith officiated until the Revolutionary War. Services were then suspended. The church hill was on three occasions occupied by military forces, first by the Americans after the battle of Germantown when Wayne brought the pursuing enemy to a stand, second by a body of Hessian cavalry, and third by the British Army under Howe. The church was defaced and finally almost destroyed by fire.

The grave stones, then long flat pieces, resting on supports received rough treatment. Fires were lighted under them and some of the upright stones bear the marks of bullets.

At the close of the war the church was a ruin and some years passed before services could be resumed. In 1881, while the Rev. Henry Ingersoll Meigs was rector, with the Sheaff family, who still reside near in the house of Anthony Morris, the present structure was completed, as the late rector, the Rev. Samuel Snelling, has said, a lasting monument to themselves forever. The present rector, the Rev. Alexander J. Miller, extends to you an invitation to see for yourselves that nothing has been exaggerated.

I have tried to tell you the story of Fort Washington ; but there is so much more to be said that I must ask you to consider very seriously whether you could not make a second pilgrimage to complete that history of which you have had a mere summary.













